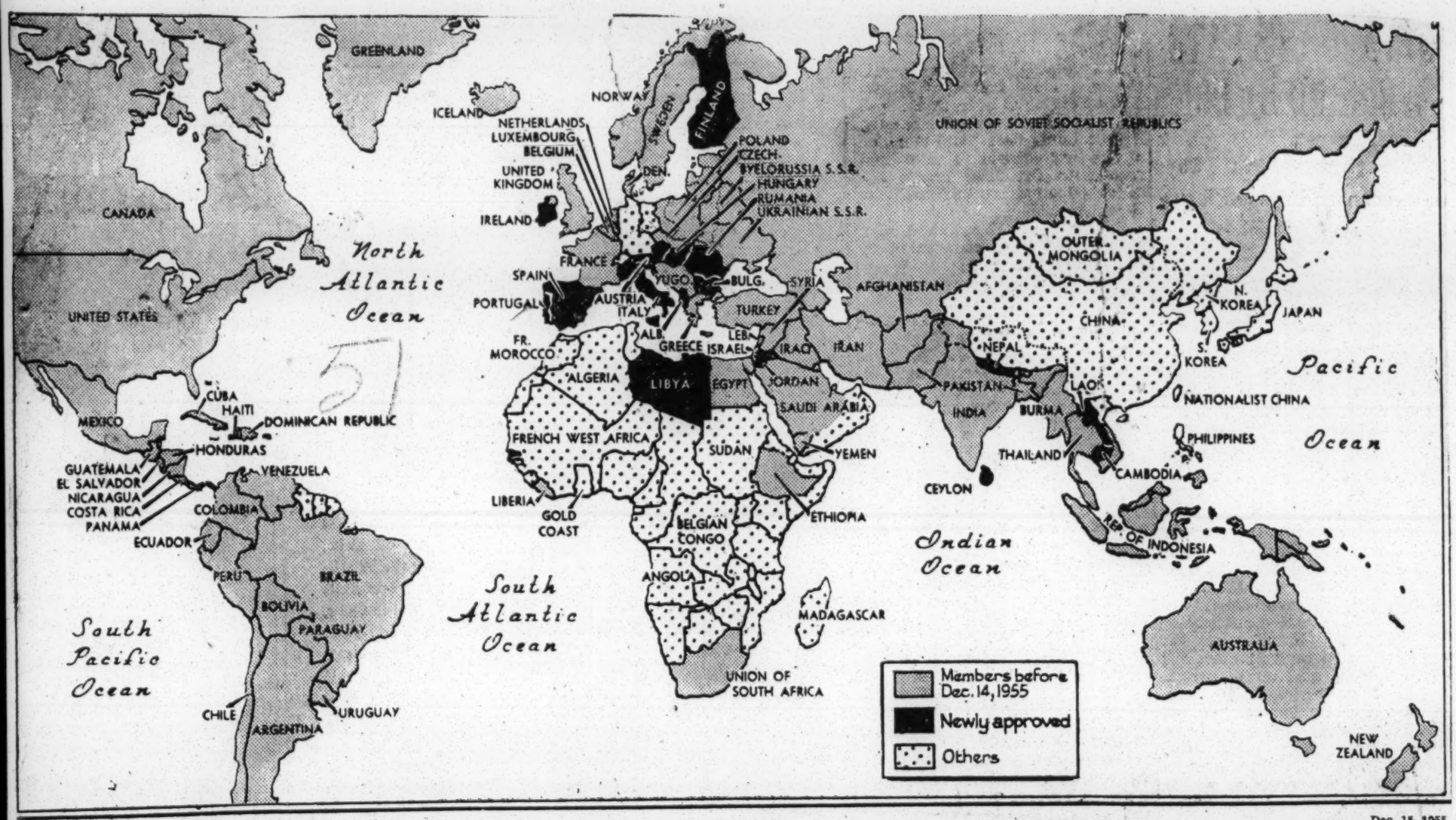
51 1955



Dec. 15, 1955

The New York Times

The line-up of the nations of the world in and out of the United Nations following yesterday's voting on sixteen new members

Sketches of 16 United Nations Candidates

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Dec. 14—Following are salient facts about sixteen countries approved for membership in the United Nations today:

Austria

Austria emerged as an independent nation in 1919 in the aftermath of World War I, which brought to an end the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austrian freedom was sacrificed in the Anschluss (union) with Germany enforced by Hitler's Wehrmacht in March, 1938. The country was liberated in 1945 by Soviet and United States troops in the last weeks of the war.

For ten years thereafter the restored Austrian nation was a pawn in the cold-war struggle between East and West. Forces of the Big Four powers occupied the country until the conclusion of a state treaty in May, 1955.

The Austrian Republic is organized as a parliamentary democracy with virtually all political powers residing in the lower house.

Bulgaria

The People's Republic of Bulgaria was established in 1946 after the people of the country voted to abolish the monarchy and elected the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front.

She is an agricultural country on the Black Sea adjoined by Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. The Communist Government has been developing electric power, mining and industry.

During World War I Bulgaria fought on the side of the Germans and in the peace settlement lost an outlet to the Aegean Sea. She again joined the Germans in World War II and her troops occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. When the Soviet Union liberated the country in 1944 the Fatherland Front took power and entered the war against the Germans.

Ireland

The bitter and sometimes bloody struggle of the Irish for freedom from British rule dominated the history of Ireland for centuries and still influences the policy of the Irish Republic.

Animosity stirred by the enforced partition of Irleand in 1921 caused Ireland to choose neutrality in World War II. This attitude cost Ireland an opportunity to become a charter member of the United Nations.

Ireland is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty organization because she is unwilling to enter into formal alliance with Britain until the partition issue is settled. Diplomats expect that Irish representatives will lose little time in bringing their grievance to the attention of the United Nations.

Despite political differences, Ireland remains closely linked to Britain economically and culturally. The Irish Government is modeled on the British Parliamentary system.

Hungary

The People's Republic of Hungary was established in 1946 after its pro-Nazi Government had surrendered to the Soviet Union. Since 1947 it has had a predominantly Communist Government.

This country adjoins the Soviet Union and also has borders with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Austria. The Communist Government has made an intense effort to develop the resources and build up industry. It has important iron, steel, textile, sugar refining and distilling industries.

A republic was proclaimed in Hungary after the defeat of Austria-Hungary in World War I. A Bolshevik revolt seized power in 1919 but lasted less than a year, when an elected Government again made the country a monarchy. The monarchy was replaced by a pro-Nazi Government in 1944, shortly before the country's defeat.

Jordan

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent state whose boundaries have not yet been finally determined, particularly on the west where it lies alongside Israel. Jordan is bounded elsewhere by Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

An Arab nations, Jordon contains many of the holy shrines of Christendom in Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Her political and economic problems have been greatly increased since 1948 by the arrival of some 600,000 Arab refugees from Palestine.

Jordan was created within the Palestine mandate of 1922 and attained independence in 1946.

Rumania

The People's Republic of Rumania was proclaimed Dec. 30, 1947, when its exiled King Michael I abdicated because of Communist domination of the Government. It adopted a Communist-type Constitution in 1952.

The country is on the Black Sea, north of the Danube. It is adjoined by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary. It has important petroleum resources.

During World War I, Rumania seized parts of Russia and in World War II she invaded the Soviet Union as an ally of Germany. The Soviet territory was returned under the 1947 peace settlement.

Cambodia

Cambodia once formed an important segment of French Indochina and gained independence within the French Union seven years ago.

The chief product is rice, exported out of Saigon. Cattle-breeding is a flourishing native industry. Among the main imports are salt, textlies, chemicals, iron and opium.

Italy

Italy's post-war political system dates from June 10, 1946, when a republic was established.

Italy has undergone a series of see-saw experiences in international affairs over the last forty years. On the Allied side during World War I, she became enmeshed in Fascism under Mussolini and was drawn into World War II on the Axis side.

Bent on recovery in recent years, Italy has restrained Communist agitaion determined to divorce her connections with the Western powers. Italy is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Albania

The People's Republic of Albania was proclaimed by a newly-elected Communist Government on Jan. 12, 1946. It is a mountainous country on the shores of the Adriatic Sea.

The Communist Government is developing resources and creating light industry.

The country became an autonomous monarchy in 1912 after its liberation from the Turks, a republic in 1925 and a monarchy again in 1928.

Its King Zog fled the country in 1939 when it was invaded by Germany and Italy. The invaders were expelled in 1944 by partisan forces in which many of the country's present leaders played an important role.

Laos

One of the states of Indochina, Laos is an independent constitutional monarchy, governing a people Buddhist in culture and religion.

She grows rice, coffee and tea. Forests in the northern territories yield teak logs that are floated down the Mekong River.

Roster of United Nations If 16 Are Finally Added

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 14—Following are the nations that will be members of the United Nations if today's approval of sixteen by the Security Council is upheld by the General Assembly:

Afghanistan	*Ireland
*Albania	Israel
Argentina	*Italy
Australia	*Jordan
*Austria	*Laos
Belgium	Lebanon
Bolivia	Liberia
Brazil	*Libya
*Bulgaria	Luxembourg
*Burma	Mexico
Byelorussia	*Nepal
*Cambodia	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
*Ceylon	Nicaragua
Chile	Norway
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Czecho-slovakia	Philippines
	Poland
Denmark	*Portugal
Dominican Republic	*Rumania
	Saudi Arabia
Ecuador	*Spain
Egypt	Sweden
El Salvador	Syria
Ethiopia	Thailand
Finland	Turkey
France	Ukraine
Greece	Union of South Africa
Guatemala	
Haiti	U. S. S. R.
Honduras	United Kingdom
*Hungary	
Iceland	United States
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Venezuela
Iran	Yemen
Iraq	Yugoslavia

*—New members.

Proceedings in the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(Dec. 14, 1955)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Recommended to General Assembly admission of sixteen new members.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Urged Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa to negotiate settlement regarding treatment of Indian minority in South Africa; completed action on seven other agenda items.

Committee 5 (Administrative and Budgetary) — Completed work by approving series of draft reports to Assembly.

Credentials Committee — Approved credentials of representatives of six countries.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Ended fifth special session after setting Feb. 7 for next meeting.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(Dec. 15, 1955)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Council meets to act on resolution urging admission of Japan to United Nations during next session—3 P. M.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets to elect third nonpermanent member of Security Council and take action on twenty other agenda items before closing tenth session—10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Individuals may obtain available tickets at admission desk, public lobby, Manhattan Headquarters. Group reservations may be made by mail.

51 1955

Courier
Sat 10-1-55
P. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa

Explanations Are in Order

—Michael Mariano tells a London Press Conference why he and his client, Sultan Bihi Momin, standing at left, are coming to New York for the forthcoming UN sessions. The Sultan wants to know why the British Government has handed his Somale area over to Ethiopia. He is the hereditary ruler of Somale.—European Photo.

Did You Know?

UN Celebrates It's 10th Birthday On October 24

Defender
Sat. 10-22-55
P. 17
Chicago, Ill.

On October 24th we will celebrate the 10th birthday of the United Nations.

The U. N., as it is sometimes called, is made up of 60 nations. Its purpose is to help all the people of the earth to live in peace.

Each nation is as proud of its own flag as we are of ours but the United Nations adopted a flag all its own.

Each part of the flag has a special meaning: The BLUE represents the clear sky above all the nations; the WHITE stands for the light of truth that will bring peace to the world; the MAP of the world shows all the lands where people live; the OLIVE BRANCHES are symbols of peace.

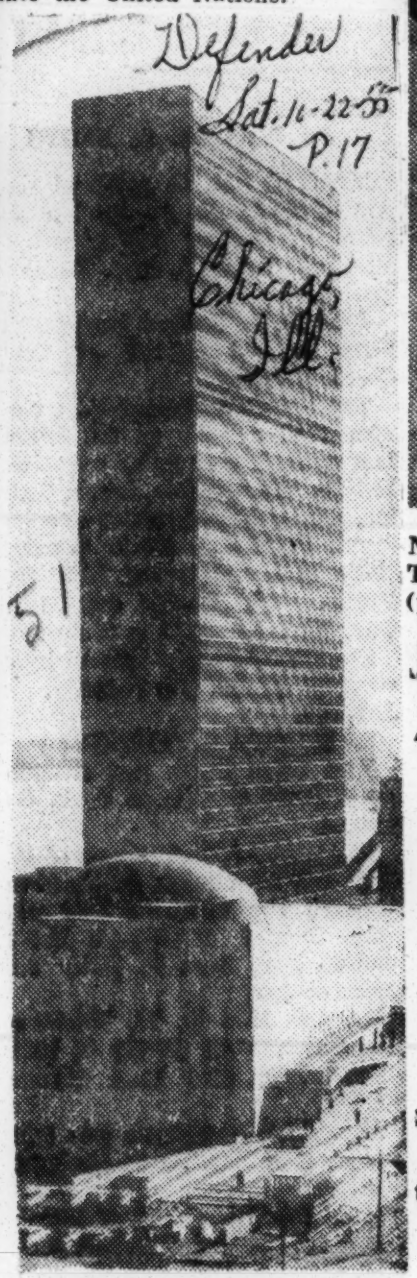
DISLIKE FIGHTS

Happy people don't want to fight. BOB HOPE once said, "All the Nations want to RUB OUT war and the U. N. is the only eraser we have."

The United Nations has its headquarters in United Nations, N. Y. It is a 39 story skyscraper and several smaller buildings including a very large underground garage built on three seperate levels and a seven-story library building. It covers more than 18 acres and overlooks the busy East river in New York City.

Everyone should become more familiar with the United Nations its great task of keeping the peace.

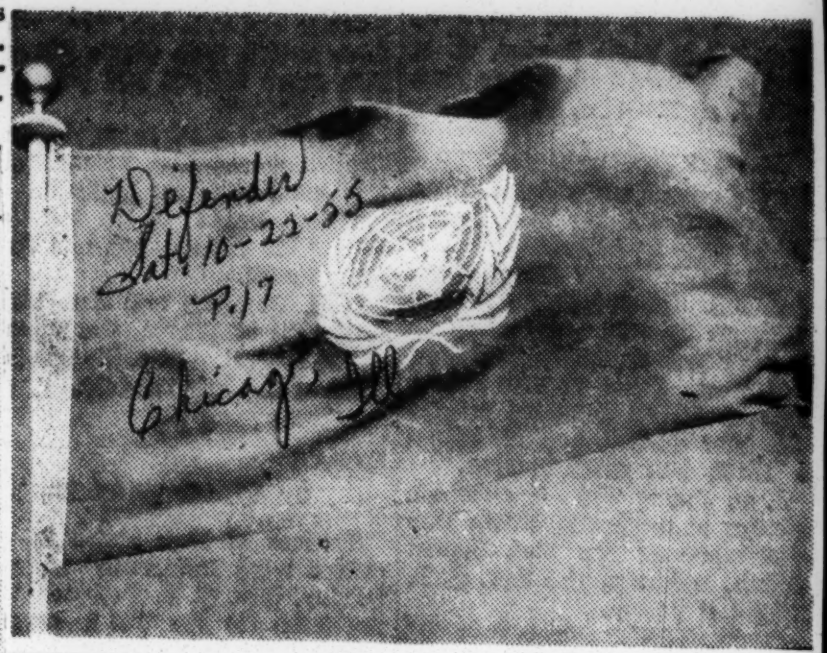
On this their 10th birthday, October 24, we salute and congratulate the United Nations.



Defender
Sat. 10-22-55
P. 17
Chicago, Ill.

51

THIS IS A view of the United Nations new permanent headquarters on the East River in New York City (photo at left.) The flag of the United Nations (photo at right) is made up of the official UN emblem in white, centered on a light-blue background.



Defender
Sat. 10-22-55
P. 17
Chicago, Ill.

South African U. N. delegate 'insulted' diplomatically

Afro-American
Sat. 11-5-55
P. 5
Baltimore, Md.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—How do you call a man a "stinker" in diplomatic circles?

Liberian delegate to the UN, Charles T. O. King, found a way, last week. Mr. King found himself on the opposite side of a debate with the representatives of the Union of South Africa on the racial situation in that country.

He stated that his nation would support a resolution drawn up by India aimed at curbing South Africa's harsh treatment of its colored people.

And then, in further explanation of his resolution, Mr. King, after pointing out that the resolution was not "punitive" and did not suggest the threat of the use of violence against South Africa, said:

"It is a mild detergent offered to cleanse the Union of South Africa of the highly unpleasant odor which exudes from the seat occupied by her delegate in the United Nations."

UN diplomats agreed that Mr. King had found a diplomatic way of calling a fellow delegate a "stinker."

South Africa Walks Out at U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Union of South Africa walked out of the United Nations today in bitter protest over a U.N. decision to press inquiry into South Africa's race segregation policies.

It was the second walkout of the 10th General Assembly. France withdrew Sept. 30 because the Assembly voted to take up the question of Algeria.

W. C. du Plessis, chairman of the South African delegation, announced the withdrawal after the U.N. Special Political Committee voted 37 to 7 for renewing work of a commission created three years ago to study the South African race situation.

He said it would be for the duration of the present session, scheduled to end Dec. 10.

Du Plessis labeled India as the leader in the decision of the Political Committee.

The United States, among 13 countries that abstained in the voting, had appealed against continuation of the commission. Rep. Chester E. Merrow (R-N.H.), the United States delegate, called its work "of no practical value."

The resolution, which now goes before the General Assembly for final approval, called on the Union of South Africa to abide by the U.N. charter's provisions "to promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race."

Du Plessis reiterated South Africa's contention that its segregation policies are an internal matter.

51 1955

UN Commission Predicts Defeat Of South African Racial Policies

Sat. 10-22-55 p. 12 Chicago, Ill.

By GABRIEL DE SABATINO

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., —(INS)—A UN commission predicted last week that South Africa's racial segregation policies are doomed because of the Union Government's laxity in enforcing them.

The commission on the South African racial situation said the so-called "aparthied" policies are being carried out so slowly that they may never take complete hold in the country.

The commission said one of the influences tending to reverse the racial program is the "present experiment in racial desegregation" in the U. S., which is being followed with "rapt attention" by Negroes in South Africa.

The three-member group, which South Afri refuses to recognize, submitted s finding in a 300-page report to the tenth UN Assembly. The body is composed of representatives from France, Chile and Haiti.

The commission warned that the explosive racial situation in the Union continues to threaten internal order in the country and to serve as a "disturbing factor" in international relations.

However, it added, "apartheid" is being effected with such increasing "gradualism and flexibility" that future generations will have changed the course of events long before the racial theories "bear even a modest resemblance to fact."

The commission gave the following reasons for the reoprted slackness in enforcing the segregation program:

1. The development of industry and agriculture is bringing together natives and Europeans to the extent that "apartheid" is being counter-balanced by a trend toward integration.

2. The increasing demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers in mines and factories is tending to break up the tribal system in South Africa.

3. Resistance to "apartheid" from important social groups in the country, particularly churches and scientific institutions.

4. The "moral force of international public opinion, as evidenced in successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly" on the racial situation in South Africa.

The commission was established by the assembly in 1952 to investigate South Africa's racial policies, which were denounced in the UN as violating human freedoms and threatening international harmony.

The Union government has refused to cooperate with the commission and barred it from entering the country. South Africa maintains the racial question is an internal matter outside UN jurisdiction.

U. N. UNIT CLOSES DEBATE ON AFRICA

Times

Dispute Over Letting Cleric Testify for 3 Tribes Caps Trusteeship Discussion

Wed. 10-16-55

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 15—In an atmosphere of strain and uncertainty, the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee ended today its consideration of the South-West African problem.

Reverberations of the walk-out of the South African delegation Nov. 9 still dominated the final argument over the legality of the hearing granted to the Rev. Michael Scott. This Anglican clergyman testified on behalf of the Herero, Berg Damara and Nama tribes in the former mandted territory, which is administered by South Africa.

Spokesmen for British Commonwealth countries joined in maintaining not only that the committee had erred in granting the hearing but also that the error constituted a discourtesy to the International Court of Justice.

In thier view, the Trusteeship Committee had prejudged the opinion it had requested from the Court on whether the subcommittee on South-West Africa had competence to permit such oral testimony.

The British premise was that, whatever the ultimate opinion of the Court, it would be applicable to the Assembly and to the Trusteeship Committee, and not exclusively to the subcommittee. This point of view was shared by a number of other delegations, including that of the United States.

Among the opponents of this attitude, Liberia stimulated further contention through a proposal to transmit the testimony of Mr. Scott to the subcommittee. A recommendation was included that the special panel "give appropriate attention to the matters raised on behalf of the native inhabitants" and report back to the next Assembly.

The measure was vigorously resisted by Thanat Khoman of Thailand, chairman of the committee on South-West Africa, and Luciano Joublanc-Rivas of Mexico, the committee's rapporteur.

The Mexican representative, who is also chairman of the Trusteeship Committee, supported the position of Mr. Khoman that the measure demanded action by his group that was beyond its competence.

After an amendment by the Indian delegation, deleting most of the operative part of the resolution, was approved, Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia, acting in behalf of the sponsoring delegation, abstained in the final vote.

The resolution, which was adopted, 27 to 6, with 16 abstentions, merely asked the General Assembly to take note of Mr. Scott's staatements and transmit them to the subcommittee on South-West Africa.

It was the consensus of the larger committee that the former missionary to South-West Africa had contributed little fresh information. The witness had presented communications from the tribes concerned, expressing the desire of the population to accept another country, preferably Canada, as an administering power.

Human Rights Day Dec. 10

Dispatch Chicago, Ill.

DECEMBER 10 is HUMAN RIGHTS DAY.

Human rights should be observed everyday by everyone. By the simple rule "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," you too, would be observing the rights of others.

Ref. 12-10-55

Many organizations work to make "HUMAN RIGHTS" mean something. Everyone should help. The American Council on Human Rights is such an organization. This council is made up of national fraternity and sorority organizations. They work to help end segregation, to improve housing, to improve schools, protect the civil rights and help do away with certain rules that segregate people.

While these Councils are at work, you can help to make their work easier by following the Golden Rule. If everyone works at it, we will have a better world to live in and we will be happier and healthier. Don't forget . . . HUMAN RIGHTS.

UN Human Rights Anniversary Held

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 11 (AP) — The United Nations has celebrated the seventh anniversary of its adoption of the Universal Declaration of Basic Human Rights.

Mon. 12-12-55

A symphony concert marked a night celebration in the U.N. General Assembly hall here. Addresses and other celebrations were reported in 29 countries. Radio and television networks in the United States and abroad helped carry special programs.

President Eisenhower proclaimed the special celebration in the United States, urging Americans to read the Bill of Rights and the U.N. declaration.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles Munch had a program of Mozart, Debussy and Brahms for U.N. delegates attending the assembly hall concert. Dona Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poetess who won the 1945 Nobel prize for literature, wrote a special message to read for the occasion.

DAY IS DEDICATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Times Newport City, Ky.

U. N. Marks 7th Anniversary of Universal Declaration—Ceremonies Abroad

Sun. 12-11-55

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 10—The nations of the world joined today in observing the seventh anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

In nearly all countries celebration plans included meetings for the discussion of human rights themes, radio and television programs and the distribution of pamphlets and other material dealing with United Nations activities in the field of human rights.

Two unusual forms of observance were the dropping of human rights literature from a chartered plane flying over Manila and other cities in the Philippines, and the broadcasting to Indians in Bolivia of a translation of the declaration in their native tongue.

Here at the United Nations the observance centered on a commemorative concert in the General Assembly Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Charles Munch.

The program opened with statements by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and José Maza of Chile, President of the General Assembly. Dona Gabriela Mistral, Chilean poet who received the 1945 Nobel Prize for Literature, read a special message.

Hammarskjold Cites Needs

Mr. Hammarskjold told the capacity audience in the blue and gold Assembly Hall that the work for human rights "calls for a combination of high ideals and an awareness of existing realities."

While celebrating the contribution of the Declaration on Human Rights, he said, individuals should also accept "our common responsibility for all that remains to be done over the years to bring these standards closer to universal practice."

Señor Maza called the declaration, adopted in Paris in 1948, the culmination of centuries of struggle for human freedoms. Adoption of the declaration, he said, meant "recognition of these rights, not by force of arms on the battlefield, but by force of reason in a parliament of nations."

"What we should celebrate every year on Dec. 10," he said, "is not so much one more anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as the progress made, expanded and consolidated each year.

Mayor Wagner sent a message to Mr. Hammarskjold on behalf of the people of New York, assuring him of "our continued interest and desire to champion the welfare of mankind."

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, the United States representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission, also issued a statement declaring that "nothing that concerns the well-being of our fellow men can be of indifference to us."

In tonight's concert the Boston Symphony Orchestra played selections by Mozart, Debussy and Brahms. The program was broadcast over several radio stations.

The observance of Huma Rights Day was closely tied to the awarding tonight in Oslo of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The ceremonies were broadcast in connection with Human Rights Day programs on national networks in Europe, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Other United States radio and television programs are planned for tomorrow in connection with Human Rights Day. At 1:05 P. M. the Mutual Broadcasting System will carry a dramatic narrative produced by United Nations Radio entitled "The Long Journey." And from 10:30 to 11 A. M. CBS-TV will carry a program called "Look Up and Live."

A United Nations compilation of special human rights programs planned throughout the world indicated the day would be observed in all major countries save those of the Soviet bloc.

In Burma a rally was to be held in Rangoon, addressed by U Myint Thein, judge of the Su-

preme Court. Paris had organized a cultural and art exhibit. A film on "India and Human Rights" was being shown throughout that country. A lecture and debate were planned at Yaba in Nigeria. Universities in Istanbul and Ankara had planned special commemorative meetings.

Miss Philadelphia (left), who is Miss Audrey Thornton, of 80 W. Sharpnack st., and Miss Pittsburgh (Miss Dolores Williams) smile confidently on their departure for New York yesterday to compete in the Miss United Nations pageant Friday in Carnegie Hall. Both are 19.

Ike Names Attorney To United Nations Post

UNITED NATIONS Delegate Charles H. Mahoney tells Fisk university graduates that ". . .the only important thing about any man is the rules he lives by." A Fisk graduate of 1908, Mahoney told the 125 Fisk seniors this was their world and that ". . .they had the tools to make it more tolerable."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Eisenhower Monday nominated Robert Lee Brokenburr, an attorney of Indianapolis, to be one of five alternate representatives of the United States at the tenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The nomination of Mr. Brokenburr follows a precedent to include one colored person on the United States delegation. This precedent has existed ever since the first session of the General Assembly. Charles Mahoney a Detroit. lawyer served as a United States Representative at the ninth session.

Mr. Brokenburr was born in Phoebus, Virginia, November 16, 1886. He is married and has two daughters Narissa Lee and Alice Olga. His first wife died in 1911. He married Miss Nettie W. Hightower on November 27, 1947.

He graduated from Hampton Institute in 1906 and from the Howard University Law School in 1909. He has practiced law ever since 1910.

RANKING MEMBER

Mr. Brokenburr was elected to the India Senate in 1940 and 1944 and served as chairman of the Committee on Elections, Rights and Privileges, Organization of the Courts and the Criminal Code. He also was ranking member of the Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' bills.

He has served times as a temporary judge of the Superior and Criminal Courts of Marion County.

At present he is general manager and general counsel of the Madam Walker Manufacturing Company. For several years he was assistant manager and assistant counsel.

He is a second president of the State YMCA, a member of the Metropolitan Board of Directors of the YMCA and of the Board of Directors of the Indianapolis Community Fund. He was the recipient of the Hampton Institute Distinguished Service award in 1949.

He is a trustee of Jones Tabernacle AME Zion Church in Indianapolis, a thirty-third degree Mason a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and a Republican.

Schools Aid Women

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP)—Education in UN African Trust territories is beginning to play an increasingly important role in the life of women. In a special report on the educational status of African women, it was pointed out that in the French Cameroons, 15,000 out of 48,300 grade school children are women. Some sixty-eight African girls won scholarships for education in metropolitan France.

Noted Diplomat Sees No Need To Make Apologies

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — On this the United Nation's 10th anniversary, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN's undersecretary general, sees "no need to make apologies" for the peace organization or to be defensive about it.

"I am quite certain," Dr. Bunche said in an interview last week, "that people the world over would be in far worse straits than they now are had there been no UN in these dangerous post war years."

The distinguished Nobel Peace Prize winner believes the United Nations, "in the nature of things, leans heavily on patience, faith and optimism. It knows that breaches among nations and people can never be quickly closed. It has faith in man's ultimate ability to apply reason and morality to his relations and problems.

"It operates on the assumption, which I believe is not too optimistic, that no international problem need be regarded as insoluble, given only by the necessary minimum of good will and good faith."

CIVILIZATION REST HOPES ON UN

"But," Dr. Bunche continued, "the United Nations also knows—and particularly so in the sharply divided world of today—that this minimum essential is too often lacking.

"In these past wars circumstances, the UN has had to concentrate, therefore, on trying to maintain a decidely uneasy peace by preventing recourse to force to settle differences, even where there may have appeared to be little immediate hope for making headway toward remedying the difficultv."

The eminent UN peace negotiater added that the United Nations "seeks always to improve the international climate as an indispensable pre-condition for progress toward the solution of major political problems."

Dr. Bunche concluded his remarks saying: "I firmly believe that the UN is the only basis on which civilization may rest its hope to survive and people can seek to avoid the indescribable catastrophe of thermo-nuclear destruction."

U N. Group Gets Grant of $10,000

The United States Committee for the United Nations here has been awarded a $10,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation toward the expenses of a 10th anniversary program of information and education to be carried on in co-operation with the American Association for the United Nations.

It was one of more than 80 grants awarded by the foundation in the third quarter of 1955 which totaled more than $1 million. The group also announced that 44 fellowships to individuals from 15 countries were also presented.

The Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Baltimore, Md., also profited from the grants, receiving a $2,000 award to add to its staff Victor W. W. S. Purcell, lecturer in Far Eastern history and Extra-Mural Southeast Asia Studies, University of Cambridge, England.

Robert George Hazo, a graduate of St. John's College in Annapolis, was the recipient of one of the 44 fellowships. He will study in Iraq.

Segregation Rule Causes U.N. Walk

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—(UP)—South Africa quit the current session of the United Nations General Assembly Wednesday protesting the world organization's investigation of its racial segregation policies.

W. C. Du Plessis, head of the South African delegation announced the walkout in a dramatic speech immediately after the Assembly's special political committee had voted, 37-7 with 13 abstentions, to continue for the fourth year a commission on the apartheid (racial segregation) policies of South Africa.

It was the second boycott of the General Assembly this year. France walked out on Sept. 30 after the Assembly voted to give full debate to its relations with Algeria.

Both walkouts were based on Charter's prohibition, in its famous Article 2 Paragraph 7, of United Nations interference in the internal affairs of any country.

Segregation Committee Dissolved By U.N. Act

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The U.N. General Assembly killed today a four-year-old anti-segregation commission whose provisional renewal had driven South Africa from this session.

The Assembly knocked out the key paragraph of a resolution against South Africa's race segregation policy recommended by the Special Political Committee.

This paragraph would have requested the three-man committee "to keep under review the racial situation in South Africa," including any improvement, and report back next year.

S. Africa Racial Body Is Dropped

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Indiana's Brokenburr Adds Class to UN

By MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT

MEETING Robert Lee Brokenburr, the most recent Negro U. S. delegate to the UN for the first time, I was certain of one thing. There must have been some mistake in the birthdates the State Department had given me. This slim, soft-spoken man could not possibly have been 70! It occurred to me that it was a matter of small importance whether he was or not, but my guess was that he was nearer 50. I indulged myself with one other observation of equally small importance—he is certainly the handsomest of the delegates selected for this unique honor.

The attractive Mrs. Brokenburr entered, greeting us pleasantly, and the routine questions were soon disposed of. They like New York. He enjoys his work as a UN delegate—and serves on the fifth and sixth committees (administrative, budget and legal).

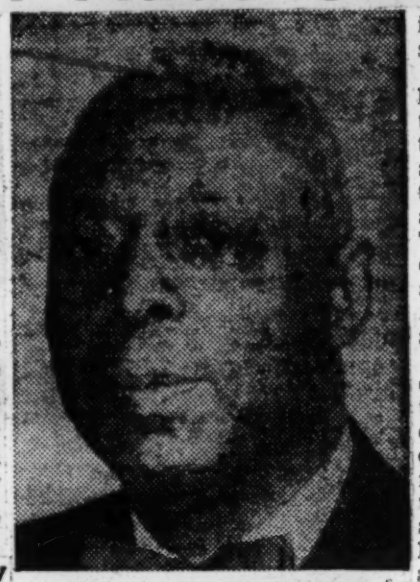
A graduate of Hampton and Howard Law School, he is a member of the Indiana State Bar, has engaged in private law practice, been an assistant D.A. and a member of the Circuit, Superior, Criminal and Municipal judiciary in his home state.

Board chairman of the Mme. C. J. Walker Company, he drew up the original articles of incorporation in 1911 and has maintained his association with this company since that time. Most important, he was elected for three terms to the Indiana State Senate with the majority of his constituents being non-Negro.

We noted that the two committees on which he serves were totally unrelated to race or minority problems. (The fourth or Trusteeship Committee is more concerned with matters of color.)

His most recent UN activity related to the application of the Federal Republic of Germany for membership in the ICAO. (International Civil Aviation Organization.) We heard his well-spoken clearly-set-forth remarks on this item through the earphones of our desk gadget, which is part of our UN equipment. When we commended the delegate on this, he replied: "It expressed my views as well as those of my Government."

We made no comment, but could not help reflecting on the new day which has dawned for our democracy, for we knew that the Negro delegate's resolution had been passed without a dissenting vote!



R. L. BROKENBURR
. . . a statesmanlike quality

U.N. Drops South African Issue Of Race Bias, Bars 56 Revival

Special to The N

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 6 — The United Nations shelved today further discussion of race discrimination in the Union of South Africa.

In two votes this morning, the General Assembly decided, first to discontinue the special United Nations commission on the racial situation in South Africa. The three-man body, although not recognized by the South African Government, had reported for the last three years on race segregation there.

In the second vote the Assembly repected a proposal by Costa Rica to retain the hotly controversial subject as an item for debate before next year's session. South Africa had withdrawn her Assembly delegation Nov. 9 as a result of what she termed United Nations interference in her domestic affairs in the race issue.

The Assembly retained in a resolution proposed by its Special Political Committee expressions of "concern" over South African policies of apartheid (race separation.) It expressed "regret" also that the government had failed to work with the commission and recalled South Africa's obligations under the United Nations Charter, to observe human rights.

But elimination of the commission and the decision not to instruct the next Assembly to discuss the item were regarded here as a setback for the so-called anti-colonial powers. The Soviet bloc, India and members of the Asian-African group favored retention of the investigatory body. France, Britain and the United States opposed.

The key vote came on a clause of the Poltical Committee's draft resolution, requiring the commission to continue its task—performed outside Africa, because of South African objections. This lacked the two-thirds majority of the Assembly necessary for adoption. The vote was 33 in favor of the committee's retention, 17 opposed and 9 abstentions. In a roll-call requested by India, the line-up was:

In favor (33): Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Soviet Union, Syria, Thailand, the Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against (17) — Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Abstentions (9) — Argentina, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Iceland, Sweden and Turkey.

The Costa Rican amendment would have added a paragraph to the Political Committee's draft resolution, specifically calling upon the eleventh session of the General Assembly to take up the South African issue. This also commanded a majority in the Assembly, but failed of the required two-thirds. The vote, taken without roll-call was 27 in favor, 15 against and 15 abstentions.

Roberto Fernandez of Costa Rica had explained previously that he would vote in favor of the draft resolution, but would abstain on the paragraphs continuing the commission's work and providing it with facilities. The resolution, with the clauses concerning the commission stricken out was adopted by the Assembly by 41 to 6 with 8 abstentions.

The Assembly today also decided to terminate a United Nations tribunal in Libya. Its jurisdiction over respective property claims of Libya and Italy, the former colonizing power, will be transferred next year to a mixed arbitration commission with an Italian and Libyan member and a third appointed by the United Nations Secretary General.

51 1955

1945-55: Decade of Disillusionment

United Nations In Retrospect!

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

THE traditional Man from Mars who flew home by space-ship after the signing of the UN charter at San Francisco on June 26, 1945, and who comes back today would suffer cruel disillusionment. Russia, our former staunch ally, is now our mortal foe. Japan, then our hated "Yellow . . ." enemy, is an uncertain ally. The blasted Germany of the unprintable Nazis has become the industrial giant of Western Europe and our indispensable counter-weight against Russia. Its merchant ships and planes once more ply the seas and fly the skies. Armed forces of a half million are preparing to strut again. Chancellor Adenauer tells the United States what it "must" do. Russia is refurbishing the red carpet for his visit. The diplomatic revolution has swung almost full circle.

Dr. Logan

It may be doubted that the most cynical of the correspondents on the special train to the San Francisco conference to build a new organization for a "just and lasting peace" foresaw this reversal of alliances. But by the end of the conference some correspondents, especially those who had lived through the League of Nations, doubted whether the UN would be able to achieve its main objective. For already the grand alliance of World War II, upon which this end would have to be constructed, was beginning to break up.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the history department at Howard University, was a member of the U. S. National Committee for UNESCO, 1947-50; an accredited NAACP observer at the Sixth National Assembly of the UN in Paris, 1951-52; was a Fulbright Research Fellow and toured French West Africa, Liberia and Nigeria on a State Department grant in 1953.

THE YALTA CONFERENCE of the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and Britain, Feb. 4-11, 1945, had declared that only the "continuing and growing cooperation and understanding" among the three countries could assure "a secure and lasting peace." But Mr. Prattis and this writer witnessed, at San Francisco, what was perhaps the first public evidence of the beginning of the collapse of the grand alliance. The United States in particular wanted Argentina admitted as a charter member of the UN. Russia's Molotov requested delay to permit an investigation of alleged Nazi and Fascist control of Argentina. Secretary of State Stettinius strode to the rostrum and won

1945-55: Decade of Disillusionment

United Nations In Retrospect!

(Continued from Page 1)

approval for the immediate admission of Argentina. (Today Cardinal Spellman contends that recent anti-Catholic measures in Argentina "suggest a renaissance of nazism.")

Until recently the break between the Soviet Union and the West grew ever more bitter. The emergence of Red China, with more than half a billion inhabitants and tremendous potential military might, as an ally of the Soviet Union has further widened the gulf. Minor wars have constantly threatened to erupt into a third world war—atomic, thermonuclear, U-bomb, biological and chemical war that might extinguish life on this planet.

* * *

AND YET THE UN has survived these stresses and strains. At the end of this disillusioning decade, perhaps the most apt evaluation of the UN is that of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, one of the architects and most enthusiastic practitioners of the UN: "It is the best that we have got."

It is, moreover, probably the best international organization that the world is going to get for years to come. No formal amendments have been added to the charter, and none is likely soon to be added since any member of the Big Five can veto any change. But in practice some changes, the constitutionality of which is still disputed, have rendered the UN less impotent.

For example, the General Assembly has assumed powers, originally assigned to the Security Council, for keeping the peace. The General Assembly has also expanded its functions with respect to the administration of non-self-governing territories. Few experts believe that these changes are adequate to meet the exigencies of the bipolar conflict or the increasing demands for independence and self-government.

* * *

OUTSIDE THE UN, too, as President Eisenhower said at his press conference on June 8, 1955: "There is change going on." A "meeting at the summit" of the U. S., the U. S. S. R., Britain and France, probably in July, may consolidate and accelerate this change.

Meanwhile, this look back over the UN during the past ten years should give insight into the necessity for the Big Four to seek to resolve outside the UN some of the major problems that threaten international peace.

This look back will also consider the effectiveness of the UN in developing self-determination of peoples, in solving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character, and in "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

U. N.'S TENTH YEAR

If Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has his way the United Nations may soon undertake, informally and otherwise, some functions implied rather than expressed in the Charter.

In the tenth annual report the Secretary General mentions a number of topics that will be more fully discussed this fall in the General Assembly. He notes, as do we all, that "there seems to be a trend toward lesser tension in world affairs." He mentions the Austrian treaty, the Big Four meeting and the Bandung conference as evidences of this trend. But he suggests that "what may be described as conference diplomacy" is not all that is needed to make and keep peace in the world. He wishes this kind of diplomacy to be "supplemented by more quiet diplomacy within the United Nations, whether directly between representatives of member Governments or in contacts between the Secretary General and member Governments."

Mr. Hammarskjold looks toward the development of new practices and procedures under the Charter and within the United Nations. His proposal that the Security Council follow the Charter provision by holding "special periodic meetings" would not be naïve if the spirit of Geneva were to show itself on our own East River.

The boldness of Mr. Hammarskjold's thinking lies in its implication that the Secretary General assume a more important role within the organization. He assumed such a role, to be sure, when the Assembly instructed him to take up the question of the Chinese prisoners. He was standing by during the meeting of the Big Four and would be available now, no doubt, if the Governments of the United States and Communist China needed outside advice.

He cannot, of course, enforce any policy. He can act, on an important question, only if a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly so orders. But he has made his office something more than a chief clerkship. This is what the tenth annual report really means.

U. S. SEEKS TO BAR U.N. RIGHTS CLAUSE

Times
Fri. 10-28-55
New York,

Section of Covenant Said to Imperil Investments in Foreign Countries

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 27—The United States has begun a drive to scuttle a section of the proposed Covenant of Human Rights that poses a threat to its business interests abroad.

In conferences with Latin-American nations here yesterday and again today, the United States has urged them to work for postponing action on this section until after the other parts have been worked out in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

The section that troubles the United States is the last paragraph in the article asserting the right of peoples to self-determination. It declares in effect that any country has the right to nationalize its resources regardless of international agreements.

Self-determination, in international law, is the decision by the populace of a territorial unit as to its future political status.

United States interests, and those of many other countries as well, fear that to write such a principle into international law would sanction unwarranted expropriations of property. Proponents of the statement say they consider it only a warning against foreign exploitation.

Paragraph Is Quoted

As drafted the paragraph reads:

"The right of peoples to self-determination shall also include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence on the grounds of any rights that may be claimed by other states."

If it survived in the covenants, this statement would have legal as well as moral force. A nation could raise it in expropriation disputes before the International Court of Justice as an example of the practice of nations, whether or not the parties to the dispute had adhered to the covenants.

The United States, as one of the largest capital-exporting nations, is concerned over protecting overseas investors from arbitrary action. At the same time, it is under strong pressure from business interests to take a lead in killing this provision.

The United States Government decided two years ago that it wanted no part of the Human Rights Covenants, which it had been among the first to sponsor. It decided to take no part in their drafting and to abstain from voting on them.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord broke the United States silence today, however, with a sharp attack on the "permanent sovereignty" clause.

"There is no question but that its reassertion now would significantly affect the attitudes of private citizens and corporations interested in international investments," she said. "Such persons would ask themselves whether a country which voted for this paragraph might not employ it to justify termination of a contract or expropriation without compensation."

Another United States delegate, Colgate W. Darden Jr., speaking in the Economic and Financial Committee, also appealed for rejection of the paragraph. He expressed concern that the advanec in international investment represented by the new International Finance Corporation might be cancelled out by adoption of the Human Rights Covenants.

The Arab, Asian and Latin-American countries favor the self-determination article and now have the votes to assure its adoption. But if a sufficient number of Latin-American countries become convinced that postponement is the best policy, it is doubtful whether the article would be passed.

Fernando Fernandez Escalante of Argentina has suggested that a clause designed to answer the fears of business interests be added to the article. This would state that "in no case will this provision be construed, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, as authorizing measures detrimental to public or private property of nationals or aliens."

Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and El Salvador also have expressed willingness to consider an amendment designed to dispel the fears of property owners.

Moving Day Observed By 20% of U. S. Yearly

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Moving Day continues to be a national institution observed by almost 20 per cent of the population.

The Bureau of the Census reported today that 31,492,000 persons moved in the year that ended in April. About 21,000,000 moved within the same county. About 5,500,000 moved to another county in the same state. Almost 5,000,000 moved to a different state.

The ratio was 19.9 per cent. It was 18.6 per cent in the preceding year.

The survey used three residence classifications, rural-nonfarm, rural farm and urban. The rural-nonfarm areas, chiefly suburbs, showed the greatest rate of movings in the latest survey, 22.1 per cent, and the rural farm areas the smallest, 14.5 per cent.

Those in the West showed the greatest tendency to move while those in the Northeast moved the least, the proportions being more than two to one.

51 1955

The Secondary Role of the UN

Courier Pittsburg Pa.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

While the UN has not completely fulfilled its primary mission of maintaining international peace and security, it has scored some significant gains in improving economic and social conditions. These gains would be even more spectacular if adequate budgets were available and if nations did not still jealously guard their national sovereignty.

Dr. Logan

The most important work in these fields is done by the UN's Economic and Social Council and by four specialized agencies: the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Their recommendations and resolutions based upon the combined experience of the member states, constitute invaluable yardsticks and procedures for nations desirous of using them. But no nation is compelled to put into force even those recommendations which its own delegates have approved.

The two outstanding disappointments have been the failure to give force and effect to the Genocide Convention and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both of these were approved by the General Assembly in 1948. One reason for the failure of the U. S. to adopt the Genocide Convention was the specious argument that the U. S. would be guilty of violating it if a lynching or a race riot occurred. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has not even been drafted in final form for ratification as a treaty. A major reason for opposition by the U. S. is the fear that the treaty would violate the right of states to legislate on racial matters.

Jafl-23-55

THREE EXAMPLES will indicate the solid achievements of the ILO and UNESCO. The annual Conference of the ILO adopted in 1944 and 1945 a comprehensive set of recommendations establishing minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories. This so-called Magna Carta of Labor includes nearly every aspect of labor problems: hours of work, wages, equal pay for equal work, child labor, work by women, forced labor, migratory labor, the right to form trade unions and engage in collective bargaining, economic policy, agricultural development, social security. France, for example, combined some of these recommendations with its own labor code for metropolitan France to enact, in 1952, a new labor code for its overseas territories. While it has not been fully carried out, it has already resulted in some gains for French African workers. Needless to say, the Union of South Africa has been reluctant even to report what it has done to implement the recommendations.

UNESCO has made a substantial contribution to fundamental education through its own efforts and through the stimulus that it has given to many nations. The magnitude of the problem is seen in the fact that half of the people of the world are denied the elementary freedom which consists in the ability to read and write. Literacy, as Julian Huxley, first director general of UNESCO, pointed out, "is a prerequisite for scientific and technical advance and for . . . better health, more efficient agriculture, and more productive energy; for full intellectual awareness and mental development; for . . . democracy and national progress; and for international awareness and knowledge of other nations." Steps toward self-government, especially in Africa, have been accelerated by fundamental education.

Another major contribution of UNESCO was the finding of a special commission that "race," from the biological point of view, is a myth but that, from the sociological point of view, many current concepts about "race" are a serious cause of social tensions.

The saga of WHO's fight against endemic and epidemic diseases and of FAO's unremitting struggle against malnutrition is dramatic and heartwarming. The UN, by giving men hope and a vision of a new world, is strenghtening its ability to achieve its primary purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Wars and Rumors of Wars (1)

United Nations In Retrospect

This is the third in a series of articles on the United Nations by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, noted historian and chairman of the history department of Howard University, Washington.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of the UN is to maintain international peace and security. The primary responsibility for the achievement of this end rests upon the Big Five. Lack of unanimity among the Big Five has been the primary reason for the limited success of the UN in the attainment of its major objective.

To be sure, there have been no major wars since the surrender of Germany and Japan. This maintenance of international peace has not resulted, however, from UN action. The precarious place from 1945 to the present time is a consequence, rather, of a balance of power between the West and the Soviet Union and its allies.

Dr. Logan

From 1945 to 1949 Russian preponderance of land forces offset our monopoly of the A-bomb and naval supremacy. Since then the fact that both sides have the capacity virtually to destroy each other has kept them from going to war. Their allies have increasingly rejected the role of testing ground for the destructiveness of the hideous weapons of mass destruction or for the possibility of waging a war of tactical atomic bombs without the eventual use of massive A-bombs, H-bombs, U-bombs and perhaps bacterial and chemical warfare.

WHAT, NOW has been the role of the UN in helping to prevent relatively minor incidents from erupting into a real threat to international peace? The most comprehensive answer is given in the recent authoritative publication of the Brookings Institution, "The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security."

In January, 1946, the Iranian Government complained that the Soviet Union was interfering in its internal affairs. The continued demands by the Security Council for information about the activities of the Soviet troops in Northern Iran were a major factor in the decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw them. The net result of UN action in the old dispute, on the other hand, was to leave the interested parties the task of working out an acceptable solution.

United Nations action also contributed to the cessation of aid allegedly given by Greece's northern neighbors to guerrillas operating on Greek territory. More important, however, was the favorable trend of relations between Greece and her northern neighbors. This trend resulted primarily from the aid given to Greece under the Truman Doctrine of March 12, 1947, and the defection of Yugoslavia from the Soviet bloc in 1949.

* * *

WITH RESPECT to the request of Syria and Lebanon in 1946 that France and Britain withdraw their troops, the Council was unable to adopt a resolution because of the Soviet veto. But the two Western powers announced that they would follow the course of action supported by the majority of the members of the council, and they did in fact withdraw their troops.

In the Kashmir dispute the UN Commission for India and Pakistan obtained a cessation of hostilities and an agreement on principles for the demilitarization of the area and the holding of a plebsicite. But it seems unlikely that the plebiscite under UN auspices will be carried out. On the other hand, the continued interest of the Council and of individual members of the UN is likely to prevent the dispute from erupting into full-scale war.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, mediator for the Palestine Conciliation Commissioner, effected a cessation of hostilities between Jews and Arabs. But the ensuing shaky armistice has been embittered by intermittent fighting, especially between Israel and Egypt, deplorable conditions among some 800,000 Arab refugees from Palestine and failure of Israel and Jordan to agree on the internationalization of Jerusalem.

* * *

THE NEXT ARTICLE will complete this brief survey of the maintenance of international peace and security. We will then consider the extent to which the UN has been able to improve the economic and social conditions of the peoples of the world, to encourage wider respect for human rights and fundamental freedom, and to assist the peoples of non-self-governing territories in achieving a larger measure of independence or self-government.

51 1955

UN Charter Revision Delay Urged

'Unwise' to Press Now, George Says

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, said Saturday it would be unwise for the United States to press for an immediate United Nations charter review conference.

The Georgia Democrat said he thought it would be "very difficult to get a charter review conference under present conditions that would be productive."

George told newsmen that perhaps "by next year" conditions will have stabilized enough for a conference "with some hope of strengthening the charter."

A foreign relations subcommittee also headed by George has been holding hearings on proposals for revising the charter.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Friday agreed generally with testimony earlier in the week by former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover that any helpful charter revisions would be difficult under present conditions.

Under the United Nations charter, the question of calling a charter revision conference is automatically on the agenda of the United Nations general assembly for this fall because 10 years have elapsed since the charter was approved. Member states will decide whether they want such a meeting.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks U. N. Revision Delay

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested today that this was not the time to attempt revision of the United Nations Charter.

Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the President who had had a hand in the wartime planning that brought about the United Nations, suggested that the world organization set up a special committee to consider only the possibility of Charter reform.

The United States should not move further, she indicated, than to go along with the appointment of such a committee.

By the terms of the Charter the question of its possible amendment rises this autumn, ten years after the founding of the organization. Any amendment is subject to rejection by vote.

Mrs. Roosevelt appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which, through a subcommittee, is making a study to determine what United States policy should be on the issue of revision.

There are growing signs that the committee in the end will propose that this country not support any alteration because of the present tension of the world scene.

Former Presidents Testified

Former Presidents Truman and Hoover testified previously that revision should be approached only most cautiously.

Mrs. Roosevelt went beyond them in coming out without qualification against attempts at amendments now. "There are changes in the world situation of today that a full revision conference might be actually harmful," she said.

She joined Mr. Truman and Mr. Hoover in rejecting the demands of some that the United States withdraw from the United Nations, or, alternatively, lead a campaign to oust the Soviet Union for violations of the organization's principles.

The United Nations, for all its imperfections, is the best machinery for peace there is, she declared, adding: "We can feel that without it we could have had a third world war; without it now we would have international chaos."

Speaking as one who had served for years as a United Nations delegate, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted that far from wishing to expel the Russians, the free world should be eager to keep them in.

She has never felt, she explained, that Soviet diplomats and spies, since they wish to tell their masters as pleasant a tale as possible, could be trusted to report to the Kremlin the real power of free world actions.

Votes Sent to Kremlin

But, she added, the Secretary General of the United Nations himself sent to all Governments formal notices of every vote there. She recalled that in these votes the Russians and their satellites usually were in a tiny minority against the free nations.

This sort of news, she suggested, could hardly fail to impress the Kremlin; in her view, it is a great deterrent to Soviet aggression.

She declared that those who made the strongest charges against the United Nations, for example that it would involve some intrusion on the Bill of Rights, often were those who had studied the institution least.

Mrs. Roosevelt took up a position parallel of that of former President Truman in suggesting that the United States support much larger grants of technical assistance through the United Nations rather than through its own agencies.

She agreed with what Mr. Truman had said—that some countries had so lately obtained political independence that they had a fear of some economic dependence if help came from the United States rather than from the world body.

Legion Urges Revisions

John J. Barnhart, representing the American Legion's National Foreign Relations Commission, urged these basic revisions of the charter:

"Reorganize the Security Council, with presentation on a larger basis and fuller recognition to free-world nations, which would mean the veto can be safely discarded in matters of aggression and preparation for aggression.

"Create an international control of scientific weapons, and inspection by international teams of inspectors of all nations possessing th eability to produce A-bombs, H-bombs, germ warfare, or other scientific weapons of destruction.

"Establish a U. N. police authority composed of an international contingent capable of stopping all minor aggressions or preparations for aggression."

Mr. Barnhart said also that the Legion was "vigorously and unalterably opposed to world government or world federation in any fashion, form or manner."

BUNCHE SERVES AS SPONSOR OF AAUN

Busy Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche has consented to another chore. He will serve as sponsor of the New York-Metropolitan Division of the American Association for the United Nations. The Under secretary of the U. N. was introduced at a reception held at Hotel Commodore. Other sponsors beside Bunche were introduced by Honorable Ernest A. Gross, former deputy United States representative to the United Nations.

Haiti, Liberia Talk At UN Anniversary

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP) — **The three black nations who are signatories of the United Nations Charter, Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia were all represented fully at the 10th anniversary celebration here.**

The foreign ministers of the trio brought greetings from their countries.

Mauclair Zephirin, foreign minister of Haiti, after an eloquent statement praising the purposes and achievements of the United Nations, offered a new idea. He said:

"Non international law as we know it applies only to the acts of sovereign states and does not provide sanctions against individuals, groups of individuals or private societies and organizations in different countries in their dealings with each other.

* * *

"WOULD IT not be expedient to consider the establishment of a United Nations Tribunal meting out justice to individuals in ascordance with that principle which is implied by the fact that the charter begins with the words, 'We the peoples of the United Nations'?

"Would it not be advisable to consider an international court of that type to deal exclusively with disputes that might arise between the citizens, the commercial firms, the various groups in different countries?

"Such a tribunal would make a better social order by regulating individual relations in such matters as, say, racial and religious discrimination, social injustice, genecide, abuses by trusts and cartels, nationalization of private enterprises, etc.

* * *

"ALL THESE cases cry out for international justice for disputes which reach across national frontiers and are not subject to any government action.

"The delegation from Haiti would like to propose that a 'Peace Day' should be observed every year."

Momolu Dukuly, secretary of state for Liberia, fresh from the Asian-African Conference at Bandung, decried the ravages of war and praised the United Nations for its accomplishment.

He said that 17 countries had gained full independence since 1945, when the United Nations was formed.

* * *

"LIBERIA'S sovereignty has often been threatened during the more than 100 years of her independence," said Dukuly. "She has had a long struggle to retain her free status. This has been guarded with every resource at my country's command.

"There were great sacrifices, but Liberia has never felt that in the cooperation with the United Nations at times subordinating immediate interests to those of the majority of nations has my homeland other than gained.

"Progress for the United Nations is progress for Liberia as it is for all nations, if not immediately then in the future."

Collective Security vs Coalition

United Nations In Retrospect!

This is the second in a series of articles on the United Nations by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, noted historian and chairman of the history department of Howard University, Washington.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

A LOOK-BACK over the first ten years of the UN, on the eve of the "meeting at the summit" of the Big Four, is doubly timely. It should throw light on the successes and failures of the UN and on the need for negotiation outside it.

Dr. Logan

As in the case of the League of Nations, the UN's worst failures have been in maintaining international peace and security and its most encouraging, though limited, successes in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. Certain fundamental principles of the charter have thwarted or limited the attainment of the UN's aims. The overriding principle is the sovereign equality of all nations, Honduras and the U. S., for example, which was a basic cause for the failure of the league. But the charter recognizes both external and internal sovereignty—the right of a nation to do as it pleases—more clearly than did the Covenant of the League.

In the external field, the right of any member of the Big Five to veto sanctions by the Security Council even against itself has led to the assumption by the General Assembly of powers originally delegated to the Security Council. But this transfer of powers has widened the gulf between the two power groups.

Internal sovereignty is most clearly recognized in the famous Article 2, Paragraph 7, which prevents the UN from intervening "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." Apartheid in the Union of South Africa, the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya and segregation in the public schools of the U. S., for example, fall within this category.

* * *

MANY CRITICS of the "toothless" league expected that the international military force authorized by the charter would deter would-be aggressors. This force has not been organized and is not likely to be created in the foreseeable future. The virtual abandonment after 1948 of plans for such a force made it almost inevitable that negotiations for the regulation of national armaments, especially when both sides had atomic and thermonuclear bombs, should fail.

Meanwhile, the breakup of the Grand Alliance froze into a cold war after Russia, in 1947, refused to participate in the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe. Coalition soon took the place of the collective security envisioned by the charter.

ONE OF THE BALEFUL, though perhaps also inevitable, consequences of the polarization of the power struggle was the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance in 1949. To be sure, the charter provides for regional alliances. But many eminent American international jurists concede that they are, at best, not an ideal solution. The South East Asia Treaty Organization, the incorporation of West Germany into NATO and the recent formal organization of the Russian satellites particularly emphasize the substitution of regional organizations for collective security.

But, in the opinion of Professor Gerhard Behr, visiting lecturer at the Yale Law School, these regional organizations may in the long run "further the building of an effective world organization provided the present perilous world impasse is not allowed to lead to a world conflict." This, it seems to the writer of these articles, is the real significance of the "meeting at the summit."

It is a confession of the breakdown, temporary one may hope, of the UN's collective security system and a candid recognition of the immutable logic of power politics—national and regional—in world affairs. It is also, perhaps, a harbinger of a brighter future.

* * *

FOR THE REVIVAL of the Yalta Big Three plus France may pave the way for agreements that will make the UN what its architects hoped it would be, an effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. The charter, in fact, provided that, before the Security Council was ready to begin its peace-keeping functions, the Big Five should consult with one another.

Despite timidity engendered by fear of being called a Communist, there is a growing body of opinion in the United States favoring inclusion of Red China as a member of the Big Five. April in Bandung and July in Geneva may contribute to the thaw in the cold war that will revive the high hopes of the optimists at San Francisco ten years ago.

51 1955

Officials Deny Charges

Jim Crow Rears Its Head at UN Hq.

By MARGUERITE CARTWRIGHT

NEW YORK—Information from a reliable source reveals that the United Nations has been formally accused of discrimination in employment against Negro maintenance workers.

In an effort to track down the rumor, which was at first shrugged off as "absurd" and "impossible" by UN officials, it was discovered that the hiring of maintenance workers was under the jurisdiction of the Victory Maintenance Company, with whom the UN has a $100,000-a-year contractual arrangement for supplying all service-type work.

The UN denied knowledge of such charges and, on being asked if they would be concerned if the charges were true, they said that they definitely would.

* * *

THEY FURTHER added that at the present time all UN contracts are under review and the bids are out. To qualify, the contractors must agree on conditions of work.

Hiring without regard to race would "certainly be one of the conditions."

Contact with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination first brought denials, but later they confirmed that two such complaints have been made, and that the matter is currently under investigation.

They refused to say by whom the charges were brought, saying that giving out such information was contrary to the New York State law, which requires that all publicity be withhold until the matter reaches the stage of a public hearing, a settlement has been reached, or both parties have reached an agreement.

* * *

A MR. HEALY, described as the councilman of Local 32B, which has the (union) contract with the Victory Maintenance Company, expressed great surprise at the charges.

He pointed out that these workers were under the jurisdiction of his local and the sister Local 32J, and that some 60 per cent of those working at the UN were Negro. "If there were discrimination, or even the suspicion of it, we'd step in ourselves," he said. He explained that discrimination of any sort is forbidden under all their contracts.

On two other occasions the UN has been accused of discriminatory hiring. The first time, many years ago, the charge was anti-Semitism.

There had been a cut-back in the number of interpreters, and nearly a score of those released were Jewish.

However, it was shown that a greater part of those employed in this work were Jewish, and thus the number of Jews fired was not disproportionately high. Within the past year, observers noted that all of the female elevator operators were Negroes. This situation was not allowed to become an issue, as changes were speedily made, and now this group is completely integrated.

Mrs. Roosevelt Advises U. N. Charter Be Left Alone Until World Quiets Down

Washington, April 22 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt advised the Government today to wait until the world settles down a bit before pushing for any changes in the United Nations Charter.

"I doubt that at the present we could improve the Charter by a full-dress revision conference," President Franklin D. Roosevelt's widow told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee studying the problem.

She described the present state of the world as "very troubled" and expressed doubt that the atmosphere was suited to "calm deliberations" on changing the rules of the international organization.

As an alternative at this time, Mrs. Roosevelt suggested setting up a special committee within the U. N. to study the 10-year-old Charter and recommend changes for consideration in easier times.

The U. N. General Assembly will decide this fall whether to call a revision conference. With the Eisenhower Administration favoring such a meeting, the Senate group is sounding public opinion on the question of Charter changes.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a U. N. veteran, having served as an American delegate to the General Assembly, a member of the Economic and Social Council, and chairman of the Human Rights Commission.

The country's two living ex-Presidents, Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover, have already testified before the subcommittee, and Mrs. Roosevelt expressed a measure of agreement with the views of both of them.

She seconded Hoover's statement that Russia should be kept in the U. N. She agreed with Truman that without the U. N. "we might easily have had World War III" by now.

Associated Press Wirephoto

LONG EXPERIENCE in United Nations work for the United States is basis for testimony of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday before Senate subcommittee studying possible revision of the U. N. Charter.

U. N. Charter Revision

Mrs. Roosevelt Advises Against Haste

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She seconded Hoover's statement yesterday that Russia should be kept in the U.N. The main reason, she said, is the impact on both the world and the Soviet Union of a fairly constant vote pattern in the U.N. which finds the Communists on the losing side of many issues.

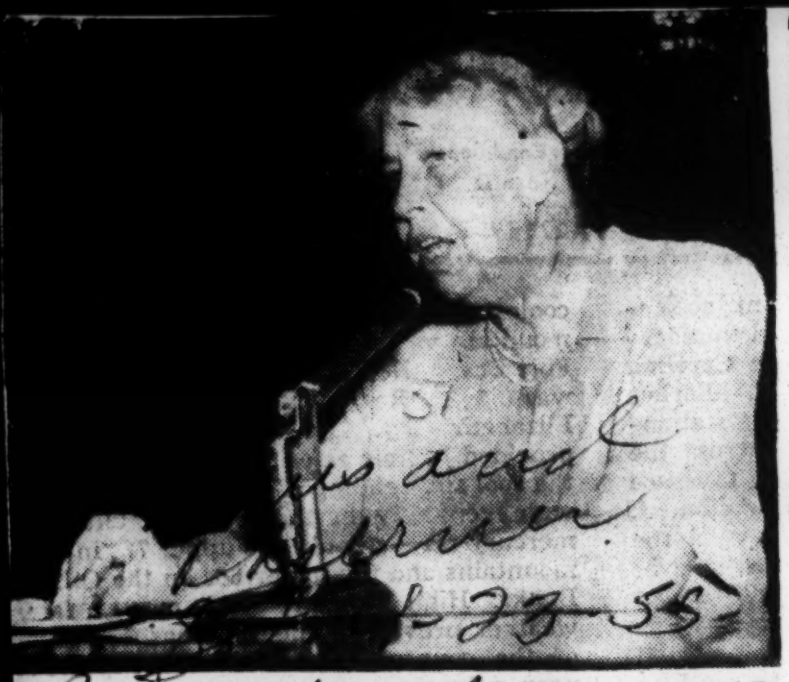
Agrees With Truman.

She also agreed with Truman that without the U.N. "we might easily have had World War III" by now.

Asked by Sen. Aiken (R-Vt) whether she thought Russia was acting in good faith in its recent agreement to sign an Austrian independence treaty, she said No.

Russia's offer, after years of observation, appeared to be "a tactical move . . . to make it harder for the West," she added. Mrs. Roosevelt said Soviet policy is constantly being deflected and rechanneled to fit the needs of the moment.

In answer to another question by Sen. Green (R-RI), she said the U. N. charter had not in any way



TESTIFIES ON UN CHARTER—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a representative on the United States in various United Nations posts, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee yesterday in its continuing study of possible revisions to the UN Charter. (AP Wirephoto.)

nvaded the sovereignty of the United States beyond the point clearly agreed to when this country ratified the charter.

Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) and some other members of Congress believe that protective legislation is needed to make sure that the U. N. doesn't override domestic law.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a light blue gown with full elbow-length sleeves and a brown suede hat, said she was thrilled by the developments at the Asian-African conference at Bandoeng, Indonesia. Communist imperialism and colonialism has been sharply criticized there.

Truman Says Go Slow on U. N. Changes

Ex-President Fears It Would Weaken Efforts for Peace

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

Former President Harry S. Truman yesterday called for a go-slow policy on amending the United Nations charter lest such efforts weaken the world organization "just when strength is needed" and because "what we have now is very essential to world peace."

His comments appeared to win wide bi-partisan approval among members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. When taken with a similar cautious attitude thus far within the Eisenhower Administration, they indicated that, as far as can now be foreseen, the United States is unlikely to press for major charter reforms.

Under the charter, the General Assembly this Fall will automatically consider calling a charter review conference. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is on record as favoring such a conference but the State Department stress has been on "review" rather than on "revision."

It appears likely the Assembly will vote to hold such a conference at some undetermined future date though many diplomats share the Truman go-slow attitude because of Russia's publicly stated hostility both to the conference and to substantive changes.

Mr. Truman yesterday returned to the Senate Office Building Caucus Room where, 11 years ago, as a Senator, he had presided over the National Defense Committee. He commented that yesterday was the "first time I've ever sat on this side of the table" as a witness.

Makes These Points

He made these points:

• Whatever the U. N.'s "weakness and difficulties," it is "a power to be reckoned with and no aggressor can afford to ignore it." If "we had not had the United Nations, the events of these last 10 years would again have plunged the world into unlimited international warfare." Hence the U. N. is "an indispensable force for peace in the world today."

• The charter, like all man-made documents, could be improved. "But we ought not to underestimate the difficulties and dangers involved in trying to get improvements at this time." The charter has shown "unsuspected resources" in its first 10 years, such as the strength of the Assembly once the Security Council was "paralyzed" by the use of the Soviet veto. The veto itself is not so important, since no nation is likely to commit its armed forces to the U. N. without giving assent.

• "We should approach" with "caution" a review conference and not with "inflexible demands for particular changes" since it "may be impossible to get any worthwhile changes under present circumstances." A bitter fight for changes would only concentrate on the charter's defects instead of on the U. N.'s virtues.

Such a situation, Mr. Truman added, "could do very great damage so far as the effectiveness of the U. N. is concerned."

• The United States "should be doing more in the economic and social areas than we are doing," and the U. N.'s Economic and Social Council is a major instrument for such a program. "In this field we have the answer to Communism. In know-how, in the raising of living standards, in economic development, we can beat the Communists from the start. There is no atomic stalemate, no military stand-off in this part of the struggle against Communism. We ought to sustain a really significant program of aid in the economic development of Asia and Africa and Latin America" which "may in the long run prove to be more decisive" than our necessary military programs.

• The U. N. should be used to press for disarmament since it is the "best instrument' available for this purpose.

George Impressed

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) indicated agreement to the Truman plea for a cautious and careful approach to charter revision and other members joined in. George later told a Democratic luncheon for the former President he had been greatly impressed by his testimony.

In reply to questions, Mr. Truman avoided commitments on a Big Four meeting. But he said he favored keeping Russia in the U. N. because "it is necessary to put them on the spot every chance we get and the U. N. is the place to do it."

He strongly opposed American withdrawal as certain to lead to another world war.

'BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS'—Dr. Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, as he looked in 1948, when he conferred with Capt. Paul Leyder, Belgian observer, and John Reedman, political advisor to the Palestine Commission over a map of the Holy Land. Dr. Bunche, as mediator of the Palestine dispute, drew up terms for an armistice on Feb. 23, 1949, between the warring Israel and Egypt. Today, conditions are tense in the Holy Land and Many observers feel that Dr. Bunche should be called upon again to settle the disturbance.

Lodge and Bunche Praise Atom Plan in Y.W.C.A. Talks

By Emma Bugbee

Henry Cabot Lodge jr., American representative to the United Nations, and Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, praised President Eisenhower's "atoms-for-peace" plan in speeches yesterday before the twentieth triennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association at Manhattan Center, 311 W. 34th St. Their addresses also warmly defended the general aims and achievements of the United Nations.

Mrs. Edward W. Macy, president of the organization, said in her introduction of the U. N. representatives, that the women's organization had been an early supporter of the United Nations and saw in it "one of the best hopes for building a better world."

For Veto Power Change

Ambassador Lodge, speaking of proposed changes in the Charter of the United Nations, to be discussed at the forthcoming Charter revision session in San Francisco, said it was important to remove the veto power in relation to the admission of new member nations.

There were, he said, millions of people in free nations which do not now belong to the United Nations, solely because Soviet Russia had vetoed their admission. "For the future health of the organization," he said, they should be members. In order of their size he listed these as Japan, Italy, South Korea, Viet Nam, Portugal, Ceylon, Nepal, Austria, Cambodia, Finland, Ireland, Jordan, Libya and Laos.

"Our country," he said, "with 6 per cent of the world's population, is facing a determined coalition of 40 per cent. Any country in that situation needs allies. Whoever tells you differently is ignoring arithmetic and common sense."

Mr. Lodge made no reference in his remarks to Communist China and the recent hearings before the Security Council concerning the Formosa crisis. A text of a speech, distributed to the press late Friday, which contained an account of this episode, has been withdrawn at his request.

Mr. Lodge told reporters after the meeting that the speech had been prepared by his press officer while he was in Presbyterian Hospital earlier in the week for a leg operation; that he had not intended to refer to Communist China in any speech to the Y. W. C. A. and that he had not seen the text prior to its release.

Asked for comment on Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's reported willingness to negotiate with the United States on the Formosa crisis, Mr. Lodge answered quickly, "You'll have to ask Washington."

The convention delegates will act Monday on recommendations that they continue their support of the United Nations, and approve the plan to establish under its jurisdiction "an international pool of fissionable material for the promotion of human welfare." In the realm of civil rights, they will be asked to support measures to "preserve the values of the investigative powers of Congress and prevent abuses of those powers."

Today's part of the week-long convention will be devoted largely to "ways to peace."

RALPH BUNCHE JR., son of the U.N. official, has just begun to study fractions at school. On Friday, his teacher gave the class its weekend assignment, and warned them: "You probably will need your parents' help on these problems." The senior Bunche had to interrupt the speech he was writing for Columbia University to do the fractions problems with the boy. It took him a long time. "The fact is," the Nobel Prize winner confessed, "I can't remember how it's done."

Afro-American
Sat. 12-31-55
P. 7
Baltimore, Md.

Then

This bright-eyed basketball player is Dr. Ralph Bunche as he looked as a college student. He was in his twenties, and a student at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he was a star basketball player. He also won letters in football and baseball and was an "A" student. This is the way he looks today.

Now

SUCCESS STORIES—An inspiring reunion took place at New York's Warwick hotel recently when three outstanding Negroes came together at a testimonial luncheon. The honoree was William C. Porter (center) just named vice president and general sales manager of one of the country's largest breweries, the top spot in the industry held by a Negro. He was greeted by UN assistant secretary-general, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (standing) a former schoolmate, and Manhattan borough president Hulan E. Jack. (Newspress Photo.)

Daily World
Atlanta Ga. Jan. 10-

James Edwards Stars As Dr. Bunche In "Toward Tomorrow"

NEW YORK—Stage and screen star James Edwards appears as the young Ralph Bunche in 'Toward Tomorrow" on 'Du Pont Cavalcade Theater," * Tuesday (Oct.4) at 8:30 P. M. over WLWA channel 11 and ABC-TV. Joel Murcott's original television play is based upon actual events in the early life of the famed meditator of the Palestine dispute who is now Undersecretary of the United Nations.

Orphaned at the age of 8, young Ralph McHenry Norman) is promised a college education by his grandmother, Nana (Ruby Goodwin). She goes to work to make this possible, saying that 'the Lord helps those who help themselves."

Nana's constant inspiration to Bunche as he grows older (James Edwards) helps him to grow into a self-reliant young man. When he comes in from playing basketball on the street she asks him why he doesn't play in school. She poohpoohs his reply that he does not think he can make the team by asking him how he can be so sure when he hasn't even tried. Later, assisted by the understanding coach (Gregory Wolcott), Bunch becomes a star athlete.

During his first year at UCLA Bunche becomes seriously ill and his college money is used to pay medical expenses. He goes to work, later returns to college and Nana's proudest day is his graduation day when he receives a Harvard scholarship because of his amazing academic career and athletic record.

Romulo, Bunche to Dedicate Hall

Philippines Ambassador Gen. Carlos P. Romulo and Undersecretary Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations will speak Friday morning at Carnegie Hall at the dedication of the new headquarters for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Building for Brotherhood, located at 43 W. 57th St., was built with a $1 million gift from the Ford Motor Co. Fund. William Clay Ford will present the keys to Rogers W. Strauss, national co-chairman of NCCJ, at the dedication ceremonies.

In addition to Gen. Romulo and Dr. Bunche, Mr. Strauss and Dr. Everett Clinchy, conference president, will speak. A new work by composer Aaron Copland will be played under the baton of Leonard Bernstein. Cornelia Otis Skinner, will give a reading.

The dedication ceremony will mark the end of the four-day annual NCCJ meeting, which begins today at the Building for Brotherhood with the first in a series of eight symposia on the theories and trends of intergroup relations.

There will be three general meetings for delegates and the public at the Waldorf-Astoria. Tomorrow evening Chancellor Henry T. Heald of New York University will preside over a discussion of the problems of strengthening democratic attitudes in the individual.

Thursday morning's meeting will be on "Inter-Religious Cooperation on a Civic Level." Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of City College of New York, will be chairman. Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, will take the chair for the afternoon meeting on "The Revolution of Peace."

The NCCJ board of directors will elect officers for the coming year at a dinner meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening. At a luncheon meeting at the same hotel following the dedication ceremonies, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Nobel Prize physicist Dr. Arthur H. Compton will speak.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, undersecretary, United Nations, received a plaque for achievements in the service of the peoples of the United Nations from the Graduate Students' Organization of the New York University School of Education. The presentation was made during a testimonial dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Officiating at the presentation was Mrs. Raylah B. Krevere, president of the Organization.

RECEIVES GOLD BIBLE — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary general of the United Nations, was recipient of a gold engraved Bible from Dr. David Fant, general secretary of New York Bible Society, at 146th anniversary observance at Trinity Methodist Church, Bronx, N.Y. Left to right, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, anniversary speaker; Dr. Fant, Dr. Bunche, the Rev. William Thompson, minister, Trinity Church, and the Rev. V. Simpson Turner, director of Harlem Depository, New York Bible Society.

Can Dr. Ralph Bunche again settle Middle East dispute?

Afro American
Sat. 11-26-55
P. 13
Baltimore Md.

By AL SWEENEY

Can Dr. Ralph J. Bunche do it again?

Can he duplicate his dramatic diplomatic triumph of Feb. 23, 1949, when he settled the violent Israeli-Egyptian dispute?

Currently, the Middle East is once again on the precipice of a shooting war.

Recently, the Israeli troops were reported to have clashed with the Etyptian forces in the demilitarized El Auja Zone.

There are reports that Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt has worked out a deal with Czechoslovakia, a member of the Communist alliance, for military arms.

THIS ARRANGEMENT has brought criticism against Egypt from Israel, where David Ben-Gurion is premier-designate, as a violation of the 1949 truce.

The Communists have been accused by the United States and Great Britian of violating the spirit of Geneva for entering into such an agreement.

The latter accusation brought the following reaction of Richard Crossman, a member of the British Parliament:

"If anybody complains that the Communists are violating the spirit of Geneva by selling arms to Egypt, it can be pointed out that the U.S. and Britian are sending arms to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia."

* * *

MR. CROSSMAN observed further that in spite of the Security Council, the Western Powers "have connived in the arms race by sending small quanities to both sides and rebuking them whenever fighting broke out."

As for the territories involved, Israel was created in 1948. It occupies a major portion of the Holy Land.

Its creation stems from the Zionist movement to Palestine, led by Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

The movement first received official support on Nov. 2, 1917, by the British cabinet when the Balfour Declaration was issued.

* * *

THE DECLARATION led to bitter opposition of the Arab world, causing the British to become indecisive.

When the Nazi persecution in Germany began to affect great numbers, many Jews migrated to Palestine under the protection of the British.

After World War II, the United Nations partitioned Palestine into two independent states.

The Republic of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948.

The formal establishment of Israel led to open warfare. The United Nations, aware of trouble, established the Palestine Commission to settle the disturbance.

* * *

APPOINTED AS chief mediator of the commission was Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden. While in the Jewish section of Palestine during September, 1948, he was assissinated by terroists.

His death thrust Dr. Bunche, chief of the secretariat of the commission, into the world spotlight as chief mediator.

On Feb. 23, 1949, Dr. Bunche became a worldwide figure when the terms he proposed were accepted by both nations.

* * *

IN 1950, DR. BUNCHE won the distinguished Nobel Peace Prize and honorary degrees have followed by the scores.

Today, the Israeli State has a population of 1,500,000 people. Egypt, which forms a ring around it, has 40 million Arabs.

As the Palestine controversy becomes more intense, several world leaders suggest that the Palestine Commission be reactivated with Dr. Bunche as chief mediator.

Dr. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, is eminently qualified to handle the dispute if he is called upon.

DR. RALPH E. BUNCHE

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Ralph Bunch's Life On TV Entertaining Story Of Childhood

Defender
Sat. 10-15-55
Chicago Ill.

"Toward Tomorrow," a special tribute to Dr. Ralph E. Bunche of Du Pont Cavalcade over ABC-TV Tuesday night was well meant and finely exploited.

However, at times at least, it did not appear in this corner as catching the Bunche standard. When it was up to the Bunche standard it did not appear to be moving. The little UN fixture (Bunche) has more on the ball than James Edwards who played him on the TVers demonstrated in the portrayal. Perhaps there is some explanation for lack of success. Who could truly represent Einstine or Tom Edison and include their actual accomplishments. And to play Bunche one must have the same finesse in education, know how and delivery. And it must come naturally.

Of the performers entrusted to reliving the story this corner thought Ruby Goodwin as "Nana" the Grand-mother was the more natural. Of course "Nana's" life was more or less fictional or at least less known to the viewers watching TV.

Madie Norman as "Auntie" and little McHenry Norman who occupied the role of Dr. Bunche as a child were script perfectionists in every sense. They did quite well in what they are advised was much like the persons they were representing. The documentary drama depicted the early life of the mediator and the spiritual guidance of his aged grandmother.

Producer Warren Lewis and director Francis Lyon received approval of Dr. Bunche to present the film after they had seen the story. In addition the mediator insisted that the script also be approved by his two aunts and uncle, and that it be mostly a tribute to his grandmother.

The wardrobe for the film was designed from actual pictures belonging to the Bunche family. The house and furniture were matched also.

When the aunts and uncle visited the set, they were impressed with the TV operation and the likeness of all the cast and physical properties. The most striking resemblance they found was in the voice of RUBY GOODWIN, who played "Nana." By closing their eyes, they were really stunned by the similarity to their mother's voice.

McHenry was quite winning when he was introduced to the Aunts and the Uncle. He said that he was not only honored in playing the role of Bunche as a boy, but that his big wish, beyond being successful in the part, is to meet the man in person some day. Aunt Nellie promised him that when Bunche next arrives in Los Angeles, she will make it her personal responsibility to be sure they meet.

Actors in Hollywood were all fighting for parts in the picture. Lewis said that it is one of the most difficult casting jobs he ever had for that reason. The actors considered it a signal honor to play any of the roles.

Defender
Sat. 10-8-55
P. 20 Chicago

51

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE (2nd from right) permanent undersecretary to the United Nations, is principal speaker at Flint, Mich., Centennial Faith and Freedom rally marking the 100th anniversary of the city's incorporation. Dr. Bunche was introduced by Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams (3rd from the right). Guests were welcomed to the city by a reception committee headed by Dr. J. L. Leach, member of the special event committee of the Centennial. Flint Mayor George M. A. Igoe was also one of the participants at the rally.

Dr. Bunche Chief Aide To UN Head

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche started the new year as a principal assistant to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations.

He has a contract as Under Secretary without specific assignments. Dr. Bunche is in charge of arrangements for the scientific conference to be held this year as part of President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" plan.

His appointment as an Under Secretary was announced last summer by Mr. Hammarskjold in a general reshuffling of his staff.

Ralph Bunche Begins 1955 With New Job

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Bunche To Plan Atomic Confab

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, 1950 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and deputy secretary general of the United Nations, will have charge of organizing the 1955 UN Scientific Conference on Atoms for Peace.

Pending Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's absence, Bunche will be chairman of the advisory committee created by the assembly to send out invitations to prospective participants in the conference.

Dr. Bunche At Top of New UN Brain Trust

By PIERRE J. HUSS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS) — The United Nations stepped into the New Year with a reorganized "brain trust" at its head and the chief of the 60-nation body away on a mission to Peiping.

In a new streamlined echelon directly under Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjold, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche occupies one of the two top posts of under secretary while Russia's Ilya S. Chernychev, acting secretary-general during Hammarskjold's trip abroad, will hold the other.

Among his other duties, Dr. Bunche, Nobel peace prize winner and a former State Department official, will draft plans for the scientific conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy to be held next summer. The conference is one of the main features of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan approved by the General Assembly at its recent session.

Reorganizing of the top branches of the 4,000-member secretariat, which took months in the making, did away with Hammarskjold's "cabinet" of assistant secretaries general and principal directors of departments.

Andrew W. Cordier, an American, retains his key post as executive assistant to Hammarskjold. On his shoulders falls the burden of running U. N. affairs in general on behalf of the secretary general.

The other officers in the new secretariat reshuffle are: Under Secretary Dragoslav Protitch of Yugoslavia, Security Council affairs; Under Secretary Philippe de Seynes of France, economic affairs; Under Secretary Benjamin Cohen of Chile, trusteeship matters; Under Secretary Ahmed S. Bokhari of Pakistan, public information (he is accompanying Hammarskjold to Peiping).

Also, Under Secretary Victor Hoo of Nationalist China, general services; Constantin Stavropoulos of Greece, legal counsel; Controller, Hans C. Anderson of Denmark and personnel director, J. A. C. Robertson, of Britain.

Additional changes in the New Year involve new chairmanships of the various U. N. councils.

U. S. Ambasador Henry Cabot Lodge becomes president of the disarmament commission for January. A subcommittee of the commission, consisting of the U. S., Britain, France, Canada and Russia, will resume private talks on disarmament and nuclear controls next month in London.

The Security Council will be presided over by Leslie K. Munro of New Zealand. That body holds its first session of the New Year on Jan. 4 to consider Israel's complaint against Egypt over use of the Suez canal.

97 GROUPS OPEN BIAS CONFERENCE

Nongovernmental Units Tied to U.N. Hear Bunche View of Gains Disputed in Geneva

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, March 31 — The first first Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations associated with the United Nations was convened here today. Its full title, which largely explains its purpose, is The United Nations Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination.

Ninety - seven organizations have sent delegations. Their objective is to seek to put more steam into United Nations efforts to promote human rights.

Most of these delegates are persons whose daily work brings them into intimate contact with the facts of discrimination and prejudice of all kinds in many parts of the world. Their organizations bear the burden of alleviating suffering and healing the social and emotional wounds of individuals who suffer from discrimination and prejudice.

'Time Alone Is No Specific'

The conference was opened by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary General of the United Nations. He urged the delegates to concentrate on the ways and means of fighting discrimination rather than on reciting the generally known facts about its prevalence. "Time alone is no specific against the virus," Dr. Bunche said. He added, however, that through the United Nations and otherwise, progress, though "slow and spotty," gave "much reason for encouragement."

Most of the speakers did not agree with Dr. Bunche's view that the ten years since the foundation of the United Nations had witnessed progress toward the elimination of discrimination and prejudice. Several cited the spread over large areas of the world of Communist regimes that destroy human rights commonly accepted as such in the West.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, took especially sharp issue with the notion of "progress." "We find no consolation in the miserably few and insignificantly positive results obtained toward the fulfillment of the hopes we entertained ten years ago," Dr. Goldmann said.

Powers' Attitude Assailed

"None of the great powers shows any inclination, willingness or readiness to fulfill their pledged obligations to take joint and separate actions to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and freedoms," the Jewish leader stated.

The dominant trend of thought in the conference is clearly that legally binding commitments on the part of Governments to protect and enforce respect for human rights are necessary. Speaker after speaker stressed that education, propaganda, moral suasion and resolutions were not enough.

Vincent Auriol, former President of France, who represents the World Veterans Federation, was elected president of the conference by acclamation.

Rockefeller Fund Elects Bunche

Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations and Nobel Prize winner, was elected yesterday as a member and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, according to an announcement by Dean Rusk, president of the foundation. John D. Rockefeller 3d is chairman of the twenty-one-member board of trustees.

"The interest which Dr. Bunche has shown, both through scholarship and public service, in the lesser developed areas will enable him," the foundation said, "to contribute significantly to the program of the Rockefeller Foundation since much of its work concerns those areas."

BUNCHE SAYS ATOM MEETING SUCCESS

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, said today the first international conference on peaceful use of atomic energy was "highly successful."

Bunche flew in from Geneva, where the conference was held, with Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Strauss indicated he would make no comment on the conference until he makes his report in Washington.

Secretary Bunche Lauds Atom Talks

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, said today the first international conference on peaceful use of atomic energy was "highly successful."

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My Mother's Advice

By RALPH J. BUNCHE

My invalid mother and I were sitting in front of our little adobe house in Albuquerque, watching a glorious New Mexico sunset one spring evening in 1916.

She knew, I think, that she had not long to live. I was a boy of 12. She searched for words to help me in the difficult times ahead.

"Ralph," she said, taking my hand in hers, "God sends trials and tribulations to test us. But He arms us against them with hope and faith and dreams. Nothing is ever lost until they are abandoned, and then everything is lost. My boy, don't ever let anything take away your hope and faith and dreams."

* * *

OUR SITUATION made her words remarkable. My father worked hard for meager earnings. My mother suffered severely from the aches and pains of rheumatic fever. Our lot was not an easy one.

Nevertheless, my mother had the courage to keep up her good spirits. I have had reason to recall her words many times since, and they have served me well.

Through student and teaching days; in my work with the Office of Strategic Services during the war and later with the State Department, my mother's words have guided me.

* * *

THEY WERE A beacon to me when I was serving with the United Nations Palestine Mission in the dark and critical days following the events of September 17, 1948.

Late that afternoon an official car carrying U.N. mediator Count Folke Bernadotte approached a military roadblock near Jerusalem. Parked nearby was a jeep with five men in it.

As Bernadotte's car came to a stop, one of the men raised a Sten gun and fired into the car. Count Bernadotte and Col. Andre Serot of France, a U.N. observer, were killed.

SUDDENLY THE full responsibility for the U.N. peace operation in Palestine depended upon me. There was excitement and despair.

Some urged that we call in our hundreds of field observers and withdraw the mission to safeguard their lives, since full-scale warfare might now be resumed.

But my mother's counsel prevailed across the years. I asked everyone to remain at his post and carry on as Count Bernadotte, the most fearless man I have ever known, would have wished us to do.

* * *

LATER THE Arabs and Jews agreed to negotiate for an armistice. Almost every day there were new and desperate crises, with one or the other delegation threatening to abandon negotiations.

I held to the faith that if we could just keep the opposing sides talking they would eventually reach an agreement.

After 81 days of constant, intensive negotiation we obtained the four armistice agreements that put an end to the war.

* * *

INDISPENSABLE AS it was in Palestine, the time when the spiritual fortification of my mother's advice was most needed was a few years ago when our son, then seven, was stricken with polio.

It was imperative that the boy should not become dispirited by the fear that he would be crippled for life, though he was flat on his back without use of his arms or legs.

Though gripped with a sickening fear myself, I found that I could be helpful to him only if my own spirits seemed high.

In time, his spirits rose and he ceased to worry about himself and the future. He enjoyed a full recovery.

The influence of one person's life upon another is incalculable. My mother's words and example have given strength to me at home and in the faraway places of the earth. I believe they can help anyone who will remember and follow them.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Praises Work Of UN

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — On this the United Nation's 10th anniversary, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN's undersecretary general, sees "no need to make apologies" for the peace organization or to be defensive about it.

"I am quite certain," Dr. Bunche said in an interview last week, "that people the world over would be in far worse straits than they now are had there been no UN in these dangerous post war years."

The distinguished Nobel Peace Prize winner believes the United Nations, "in the nature of things, leans heavily on patience, faith and optimism. It knows that breaches among nations and people can never be quickly closed. It has faith in man's ultimate ability to apply reason and morality to his relations and problems.

"It operates on the assumption, which I believe is not too optimistic, that no international problem need be regarded as insoluble, given only the necessary minimum of good will and good faith."

"But," Dr. Bunche continued, "the United Nations also knows — and particularly so in the sharply divided world of today — that this minimum essential is too often lacking.

"In these post wars circumstances, the UN has had to concentrate, therefore, on trying to maintain a decidedly uneasy peace by preventing recourse to force to settle differences, even where there may have appeared to be little immediate hope for making headway toward remedying the difficulty."

The eminent UN peace negotiator added that the United Nations "seeks always to improve the international climate as an indispensable pre-condition for progress toward the solution of major political problems."

Dr. Bunche concluded his remarks saying: "I firmly believe that the UN is the only basis on which civilization may rest its hope to survive and people can seek to avoid the indescribable catastrophe of thermonuclear destruction."

Achievement Grows

Editor The Herald: A mountain of evidence shows that the predominant factor in both morals and intelligence is not race but social-economic class.

Negro class structure is remarkably similar to our own, and the moral restraints imposed upon our middle-class children are applied with equal or greater vengeance in the Negro middle class.

As for intelligence, how does Donald Grubbs explain the social and moral productivity of men like Ralph Bunche and Carl Rowan?

Or the plain fact that the highest IQ I have seen on record in five years of college

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

work—higher than the estimates averaged for Einstein—belongs to a Negro girl in Chicago.

Studies in education right here in Florida show that Negro children will show a tremendous improvement in achievement tests—which are not measurements of intelligence — if their teachers are given special training in teaching methods to bring them up to modern standards.

ANOTHER STATISTICIAN
Gainesville

RALPH BUNCHE was in Geneva recently for the Atomic Energy Conference. The Nobel Prize winner received an invitation to visit the nearby home of another Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Albert Schweitzer. They spent the afternoon alone—during which Dr. Schweitzer seated Mr. Bunche next to him and gave him a one-hour concert on the organ. Then, as a memento of the meeting, Schweitzer wrote out for his guest the list of all the compositions played by the world renowned organist in this exclusive concert for an audience of one.

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DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, Under Secretary of United Nations, receives plaque denoting his life membership in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Kivie Kaplan, Boston businessman and co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee, makes presentation. "I regard a life membership in the NAACP as a sound and richly rewarding investment in democracy and freedom," Dr. Bunche declared upon receiving plaque. "Freedom and democracy should be the continuing concern of every American citizen." Ceremony took place in Dr. Bunche's office at United Nations headquarters in New York prior to his scheduled departure for a UN mission abroad.

Bunche's Global Tour To Check U. N. Staffs

By the Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Ralph J. Bunche, American undersecretary general of the United Nations, will leave next week on a globe-circling tour of inspection of U. N. installations.

U. N. sources said Dr. Bunche, who has been heading a group studying the U. N. personnel situation, will carry on these activities on this trip and report to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold on the situation in all U. N. offices. It was reported he would go to Latin America first.

Fading Barriers

BY RALPH J. BUNCHE
Director, Department of Trusteeship, United Nations

This is published in the interest of Brotherhood Week, February 20-27, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The concept of "brotherhood" among men is another way of saying "good human relations" — about which there is often more talk than application. The nub of the matter with regard to good human relations is, of course, our ability as individuals to live up to the high principles most of us readily embrace and to which we pay easy lip-service.

This being so, it is especially important to document by living example the faith we must have in people and the conviction that mere differences among people need present no insurmountable barriers to friendly relationship, once they are brought together under circumstances which really permit them to know each other and to embrace common human purposes and values in place of narrow racial, religious or national ends and attitudes.

I may cite, for instance, the very encouraging demonstration afforded by the Secretariat — the working staff — of the United Nations of the ability of perhaps the most diversified assemblage of people to be found under one roof anywhere in the world to understand each other well and to work together amicably. Altogether, there are some 4,000 members of the United Nations staff. They represent a majority of the nationalities in the world. They are of all races, colors, religions, languages, cultures and ideoligies. Their habits of dress, eating, worship, marriage and work are variable. Many come from highly developed and industrialized societies and many others from underdeveloped, agricultural countries. Some are from the colonies. There are Africans, Indo-Chinese, and West Indians working side by side with their British, French, Russian, Greek, Scandinavian and Latin-American colleagues. There are Arabs and Jews, Hindus, and Moslems, Buddhists, Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Greek Orthodox, and shades of Protestants from primitive Baptists like myself to prim Presbyterians. They come from capitalist and communist countries and from all shades in between; from thoroughly democratic societies and from some which have never held any kind of an election; from republics, monarchies and every brand of dictatorship. They represent the whole gamut of competence, skills and professions and are engaged in work from the menial level to the exalted executive.

In short, just about all the barriers known to human relationships are to be found in the Secretariat housed in that towering slab of glass, marble and metal at 42nd and First Avenue in New York City. But we find that these barriers are remarkably fragile. All of these people, so widely diversified in origin and background, work and play together in impressive harmony. Genuine friendships cut across all lines; social and athletic clubs are formed on the sole basis of common interests; there is an easy informality and camaraderie in relationships; and there is, of course, no little courting and marriage. It is a congenial human company, enriched by its very diversity.

I doubt that there has ever been a finer or more encouraging demonstration of the ability of people to hurdle the superficial barriers which divide them, and get on together as human beings should — and must, I suspect, if very many of us are to survive on this earth in this era of the split atom. In truth, in the United Nations Secretariat, there is little of deliberate hurdling of barriers — the relations among the members of the staff are so natural and free that there is very little consciousness of the existence of barriers.

After all, there is nothing so important in this world as people giving expression to the good that is in all of us by amity toward each other, by respecting each other and by acting generally like civilized beings.

Bunche Recalls "Best Advice I Ever Had"

"God sends trials and tribulations to test us. But he arms us against them with hope and faith and dreams. Nothing is ever lost until *they* are abandoned, and then everything is lost. My boy, don't ever let anythink take away your hope and faith and dreams."

Those words, uttered to Ralph Bunche by his mother when he was a boy of [illegible], constitute "the best advice I ever had," he says, in the March Reader's Digest.

The famous Negro—a Nobel Prize winner and United Nations Undersecretary—writes: "I have had reason to recall my mother's words many times since, and they have served me well."

Bunche knew the wounds of racial prejudice at an early age. When a high school senior he was the top ranking student of his class but was denied membership in the scholarship honor society because of his race. His mother's advice, he recalls, saved him from acting on his impulse to leave school and abandon his graduation.

Thereafter, through college and teaching days, in his work with the OSS during the war and later with the State Department, "My mother's words have guided me," he writes. "I believe they can help anyone who will remember and follow them."

Bunche Touring Latin America

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche is on a tour of Latin America, visiting establishments in Rio de Janiero, Buenos Aries and Mexico, as part of his new function as undersecretary of the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche also has been assigned to draft a plan at next summer's sessions, on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Dr. Bunche Heard on School History Series

Dr. Ralph W. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, who gives a personal anecdote about famous scientist George Washington Carver on Chapter XI of *The Man—And The Moment*, 13-week radio series for teenagers now on the air over 300 radio stations. *The Man—And The Moment* is sponsored by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as a public service. In addition to George Washington Carver, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Brigham Young and Samuel Gompers are also featured on *The Man—And The Moment* series.

DR. BUNCHE TO HEAD UN UNIT ON AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary general of the U. N. and Nobel Peace Prize winner, will head a group of U. N. officials in a study of problems centering in Africa.

This was disclosed in informed quarters here after U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold announced he was directing the study. Hammarskjold said at a news conference there is no regional commission concerned with Africa and he felt a need for a coordination of the various studies affecting that continent.

Bunche began his career as a political science teacher and expert with a mission to Africa.

World hope rests on UN, says Dr. Bunche

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP) — On the United Nation's 10th anniversary, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN's undersecretary general, sees "no need to make apologies" for the peace organization or to be defensive about it.

"I am quite certain," Dr. Bunche said in an interview last week, "that people the world over would be in far worse straits than they now are had there no UN in these dangerous postwar years."

"IT (THE UN) operates on the assumption, which I believe is not too optimistic, that no international problem need be regarded as insoluble, given only by the necessary minimum of good will and good faith," Dr. Bunche declared.

"But," he continued, "the United Nations also knows — and particularly so in the sharply divided world of today — that this minimum essential is too often lacking.

"In these postwar circumstances, the UN has had to concentrate, therefore, on trying to maintain a decidedly uneasy peace by preventing recourse to force to settle differences, even where there may have appeared to be little immediate hope for

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

making headway toward remedying the difficulty."

Dr. Bunche concluded his remarks saying: "I firmly believe that the UN is the only basis on which civilization may rest is hope to survive and people can seek to avoid the indescribable catastrophe of thermonuclear destruction."

U. N. IS CAUTIONED ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Times
Mon. 10-31-55

Chamber Asserts Section of Proposed Covenants Would Hinder Poorer Nations

The International Chamber of Commerce warned the United Nations over the week-end that adoption of a section of the proposed Covenants on Human Rights would hinder the economic growth of the underdeveloped countries. P. 41

The warning, contained in a statement, came with the release by Warren Lee Pierson, chamber president, of a resolution adopted by the chamber's governing body in Paris last week. Mr. Pierson is chairman of Trans World Airlines. New York

The statement noted that the section of the proposed covenants in question had been interpreted as condoning nationalization of foreign assets without regard to international law or agreements. The section reads as follows: N. Y.

"The right of peoples to self-determination shall also include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence on the grounds of any rights that may be claimed by other states."

This wording, the chamber resolution asserted, "might tend to undermine the confidence of the private investor in the prospects of productive investment in underdeveloped areas and thus discourage private capital from moving to where it is most needed."

The resolution recommended that any statement of nations' sovereignty over wealth and resources should place proper emphasis on the respect for contractual obligations entered into with other nations or with their nationals.

In background material with the statement, the chamber's United States Council noted that, until the present session of the United Nations General Assembly, support for the part of the covenants at issue had not been considered sufficient to make its approval likely.

However, it was added, "recent developments in the United Nations, particularly the cohesive voting pattern of underdeveloped nations, have greatly increased the possibility of adoption." This was a reference to recent United Nations developments in connection with the dispute over colonialism in French North Africa.

CHANGE IS FOUGHT IN U. N. RIGHTS PACT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 17—A group of countries opposed to colonial rule opened a battle today against attempts to remove a provision for self-determination of peoples from the Covenants on Human Rights. P. 31

The struggle started almost as soon as the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee began its consideration of the preamble to the drafts of the covenants, one covering economic, social and cultural rights and the other civil and political rights.

The provision, identical in both covenants, declares the right of all peoples to self-determination and the responsibility of all states to promote the realization of the right.

Under international law, self-determination is the decision by the populace of a territorial unit as to its future political status. Countries administering dependent territories have made it clear that if the self-determination provision is retained they will be unable to adhere to the covenants.

They contend that, while they accept self-determination as a principle and have adhered to it in the Charter of the United Nations, they cannot accept it as a "right" to be inscribed in an international covenant.

RIGHTS' DISCUSSION VOTED BY U. N. UNIT

New York City, N.Y.
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Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 13—The General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee voted today for prompt discussion of self-determination as a "human right."

The key vote, 36 to 18 with three abstentions, ended three days of wrangling over how to proceed with two draft covenants on human rights now before the committee for discussion and approval. Fri. 11-14-55

A combination of Asian, African and Latin American countries overrode the efforts of European powers to defer consideration of the right of self-determination in favor of another part of the covenants concerned with political and personal rights of individuals. P. 31

The action amounted to an implicit rebuff to Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations. He had intervened in the procedural debate Monday with a suggestion that the question of self-determination be referred to a subcommittee for further discussion.

Human Rights

World-Telegram & Sun

United Nations Advised to Include Property in Policy—Money Flow Needed

Wed. 11-9-55

By RALPH HENDERSHOT,
Financial Editor. P. 42

The United Nations is currently drafting a policy on "human rights," which, if adopted, will be binding on all member nations in the future. That is to say, the document will be tantamount to international law. Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the document as it now stands reads as follows:— New York N. Y.

"The right of peoples to self-determination shall also include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence on the grounds of any rights that may be claimed by other states."

Ralph Hendershot

This seems at first reading like a reasonable position for the United Nations to take. Careful consideration, however, reveals that it invites all nations in the future to ignore previous agreements at will. It suggests that any nation may take over property belonging to foreigners whether or not consideration is given to proper recompense.

* * *

Issues a Warning.

The International Chamber of Commerce, which is made up of business people from 59 countries, recently adopted a resolution advising the United Nations to change the wording of that paragraph before submitting it for adoption. It argued that the provision, as stated, would interfere seriously with the free movement of private capital into the backward nations.

Obviously that would be the case. No person in his right mind would invest in a foreign country if that country had the acknowledged right to grab his property at will. And the underdeveloped countries would be the hardest hit because they need outside capital more than the others.

No one should question the right of a nation to seize property within its political boundaries, provided it is willing to pay a fair price for it. But human rights should include property as well as other rights. Moreover, agreements made in good faith must be recognized as binding whether they are between nations or individuals.

* * *

Should Accept Wise Advice.

Here is an instance of where the politicians representing the various countries in the United Nations should heed the advice of the business people of those countries. Some of the former have been carried away with the idea that money comes for free; that all they need say is that they will go communistic if the United States does not fork over, and the funds will be forthcoming.

Those days are rapidly drawing to a close. The taxpayers of the United States are not in sympathy with such hold-up tactics. One day soon the conduct of international business will be dependent largely on the free flow of capital. But capital cannot flow freely if any such program is adopted.

U. N. MOVE SOUGHT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 14—A move was developing here today to rescue the human rights covenants from the political limbo to which they have been relegated. Mon. 11-15-55

A group of Latin-American delegations was seeking support in the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the General Assembly for consideration of the covenants, rather than dropping them for other agenda items. P. 11-C

On the other hand, some delegations that felt the committee most move on to other matters were considering a resolution that would make the covenants the first order of business when the committee meets next year.

The committee had been directed by the General Assembly to give top priority this year to an article-by-article consideration of the covenants, with a view to completing them as soon as possible. New York

But after a month of discussion without taking any action, the committee decided to go on to other matters. Today Mrs. Lina Tsaldaris of Greece, criticized an article in The New York Times that interpreted this decision as a shelving of the covenants for this session. 11-15-55

Prof. Enrique Roriquez Fabregat of Uruguay, expressed alarm over the fate of the covenants in view of the decision and reiterated that he had strong reservations about the procedure decided upon.

However, the committee began the consideration of a United States proposal to have the United Nations make available to countries advisory services in the field of human rights. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of the United States, said the program would be a logical complement to present United Nations efforts in the areas of economic development, public administration and social welfare.

Mrs. Lorne Sayers of Britain, said, however, that countries neither wanted nor needed technical assistance in the field of human rights.

"Few countries will have the courage to admit that human rights are inadequately realized in their country," she said, "or that they require assistance to remedy the situation."

U. N. GROUP BACKS RIGHTS AIM OF U. S.

Times

First Stage of Eisenhower's 'Action' Program Voted—4 Nations Abstain

Thurs. 11-17-55

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16—A General Assembly committee today approved the first step in President Eisenhower's "action program for human rights." P. 4-C

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopted without an opposing vote a resolution directing the Secretary General to establish a program of advisory services in the field of human rights. Assembly approval is considered virtually certain. New York

The only opposition came from Australia, New Zealand, Sweden and Britain. They abstained, with the explanation that they considered the program unnecessary and did not believe it would be used by the governments. 11-16-55

The program consolidates the United Nations assistance programs dealing with the promotion of rights of women, protection of minorities, prevention of discrimination and promotion of freedom of information.

It also authorizes the United Nations to provide, for countries desiring them, expert advice, seminars and fellowships in the field of human rights. The organization plans to spend $60,000 on the program next year, but the bulk of the cost will be met by the countries using the service.

The resolution did not define human rights or the proper subjects of the proposed advice,

seminars and fellowships. The discussion indicated, however, that it could include the providing of experts to help countries wishing to draft and implement human rights legislation, scholarships to train persons to carry out human rights programs and seminars for the exchange of experience in implemeting human rights.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, United States representative, hailed the action as demonstrating the United Nations' "sincere interest in achieving greater freedom in all areas of life, for men and women everywhere."

Two other aspects of the program suggested by President Eisenhower are still under consideration by the Commission of Human Rights. These include expert studies of methods of obtaining such rights as a fair trial and equality before the law, and annual reports by governments on their activities in achieving, extending or safeguarding human freedoms.

The program was launched by the United States in April, 1953, after the Administration decided that the proposed draft covenants on human rights were not a proper approach to the problem.

The United States announced then that it would neither sign nor ratify the covenants, and since then has played only a minor role in their drafting. The decision was a sharp break with the policy of the Truman Administration, during which the United States took a leading role in shaping the covenants.

Various reasons for the change in policy have been given by Secretary of State Dulles and Mrs. Lord. These include the thought that human rights might not be a proper area for treaty action, that the drafts contemplated standards lower than those in effect in many areas, that acceptance of the covenants would not be widespread and that thus they might have little effectiveness.

The fundamental reason, however, appeared to be that the covenants had evolved into a form that would not be ratified by the United States Senate. They would make an international issue, for example, of racial discrimination in this country. They would also put responsibilities on the Federal Government that could not be implemented constitutionally in the various states.

The United States has been accused by Communist countries, and some others, of launching the "action program" in an attempt to scuttle the covenants. The program has evolved through United Nations machinery parallel with progress on the drafting of the covenants. It now moves closer to reality than the covenants, which are still entangled in controversy.

Proceedings in the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(Nov. 16, 1955)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Committee 1 (Political and Security) — Heard statements by South Korea, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand in debate on Korean unification and rehabilitation.

Special Political Committee —Heard United States announce it would co-sponsor with Britain and Turkey resolution on aid to Palestine refugees.

Committee 2 (Economic and Financial) — Formed nine-member working group to conciliate views on special United Nations fund for economic development.

Committee 3 (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)—Approved program of advisory services in field of human rights; began discussion of draft convention on nationality of married women.

Committee 5 (Administrative and Budgetary)—Considered measures to reduce cost and delay in publication of international agreements.

Committee 6 (Legal)—Discussed continuation of United Nations Tribunal in Libya.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(Nov. 17, 1955)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Assembly meets to consider credentials of representatives and proposed call for charter review conference—10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Special Political Committee —3 P. M.

Committee 2, Working Group —10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Closed).

Committee 3—10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Committee 4 (Trusteeship) —10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions—10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Closed).

Individuals may obtain available tickets at admission desk, public lobby, Manhattan Headquarters. Group reservations may be made by mail.

RIGHTS DEBATE RENEWED

Self-Determination Question Before U. N. Group Again

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 22—The debate on the self-determination of peoples resumed here today with international business men still concerned that the United Nations might write a license for expropriation.

A new draft of an article on self-determination, for inclusion in the Covenants on Human Rights was submitted today to the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

It defines self-determination as the right of peoples freely to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. It also declares that peoples may freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources.

The problem has been how to say the latter, which all agree is a right of a nation, without falling into language that could be interpreted by an international court as justification for expropriation of foreign-owned property.

HUMAN RIGHTS STAMP. — This is the new United Nations commemorative stamp to mark Human Rights day, December 10, seventh anniversary of the UN General Assembly's approval of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The stamp will be issued on December 9 in 3-cent blue and 8-cent green stamps by the UN Postal Administration.

Jarvis Librarian To Mexico Under UNESCO

Hawkins — William Walter Bennett, Jarvis Christian College Librarian, who received his Master of Science in Library Service from Atlanta University in 1950, has been selected by the United States Department of State as one of five Americans to form the first United States "team" to be enrolled in the international Fundamental Education training program of UNESCO in Patzcuaro. The group will leave on April 1 for a year's training.

Atlanta Univ. Graduate To UNESCO Program In Mexico

William Walter Bennett, who received his Master of Science in Library Service from Atlanta University in 1950, has been selected by the United States Department of State as one of five Americans to form the first United States "team" to be enrolled in the international Fundamental Education training program of UNESCO in Patzcuaro, Mexico. The group will leave on April 1 for a year's training.

Mr. Bennett, who is now librarian at Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Texas, was chosen because of his specialization in library services to rural people in East Texas. He is a graduate of Morehouse College and has also attended Alabama A. & M. and Southern Methodist University.

The Americans, who will study with teams of specialists from 18 Latin American countries at the UNESCO Regional Fundamental Education Center in Patzcuaro, have been awarded grants under the United States International Educational Exchange Program.

The Latin American Center was established in 1951 to train specialists for national and international projects designed to raise the living standards of adult illiterates. Since that time, 159 specialists from fifteen countries in Latin America have completed the training course.

The enrollment of the United States team marks the second time that a non-Latin American government has utilized the training facilities at Patzcuaro. A team of ten students from Pakistan, who were sent in preparation for their government's program of village agricultural and industrial development, has just completed one year's training at the Center.

Atlanta Alumnus With First Team For UNESCO

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 — William Walter Bennett, who received his Master of Science in Library Service from Atlanta University in 1950, has been selected by the United States Department of State as one of five Americans to form the first United States "team" to be enrolled in the International Fundamental Education training program of UNESCO in Patzcuaro, Mexico. The group will leave on April 1 for a year's training.

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The enrollment of the United States team marks the second time that a non-Latin American government has utilized the training facilities at Patzcuaro. A team of ten students from Pakistan, who were sent in preparation for their government's program of village agricultural and industrial development, has just completed one year's training at the Center.

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Atlanta Alumnus With First Team For UNESCO

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 — William Walter Bennett, who received his Master of Science in Library Service from Atlanta University in 1950, has been selected by the United States Department of State as one of five Americans to form the first United States "team" to be enrolled in the International Fundamental Education training program of UNESCO in Patzcuaro, Mexico. The group left on April 1, for a year's training.

Bennett, who is now librarian at Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Tex., was chosen because of his specialization in library services to rural people in East Texas. He is a graduate of Morehouse College and has also attended Alabama A&M and Southern Methodist University.

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UNESCO Acquitted

The United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization, for years the prime bugaboo of most of the country's superpatriot organizations, has been given a clean bill of health.

A special American Legion Committee, which has studied UNESCO over the past year and a half, reported the other day that it found itself "at variance with opinions commonly held by adverse critics" of the organization. Specifically, the committee concluded:

¶ "That UNESCO is not favorable toward world government."

¶ "That UNESCO is not atheistic."

¶ "That UNESCO in no sense or degree is communistic."

America-first groups like the DAR, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc., have long spoken of UNESCO in tones usually reserved for references to the devil himself. To that crusading band of Carrie Nations with ball peen hammers, the Minute Women of America, Inc., UNESCO has been a whipping boy almost since its inception.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars once denounced UNESCO for "corruption of the American children's minds" and "destruction of our public schools by indoctrinating" teachers and children with ideas of "world government." To the Knights of Columbus UNESCO was guilty of actions "contrary to natural law and the deeply religious disposition of the founders of our nation." A UNESCO study program was banned from the curriculum of Los Angeles schools in 1953 when a jingo group raised the usual hue and cry.

Two years ago President Eisenhower, harrassed by the attacks, was forced to appoint a study commission to investigate the organization. It reported that the attacks were unwarranted. Even the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has given UNESCO a full clearance.

But of all the investigations, the American Legion's is less suspect of whitewashing because of its immunity to any charge of softness toward com-

munism, atheism or world federalism. The Legion's verdict should quash the charges, but that's probably too much to expect of organizations which seem to have no other reason for existence than to joust with shadows.

Fisk Head To UNESCO Meet

Educator To Talk 'Race Issues' On European Trip

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, left for Paris last week for a conference of social scientists and educators on the teaching of race and race relations in schools.

The meeting was called by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Dr. Johnson was one of the delegates to the first conference of UNESCO in Paris, and rapporteur for the social science section in 1946. He was also U. S. delegate to the second conference in Mexico City, and rapporteur for the section on fundamental education in 1947. He is one of the corresponding American members of the UNESCO commission preparing a history of mankind.

Dr. Johnson

AT THE close of the Paris conference, Dr. Johnson will fly to Sweden for a week of lectures at the University of Stockholm.

These lectures and seminars, will deal with American education, the evolution of American democracy, racial minority integration, and legal and constitutional issues affecting minorities in the United States.

From Sweden Dr. Johnson will go to Norway for lectures at the University of Oslo, and an appearance before the students association at Bergen. He vill return to the United States in October. While abroad, Dr. Johnson will also further plans for student exchange between Fisk and Scandinavian universities.

Fisk President Elected UNESCO Chairman

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, was elected chairman of the nine-nation UNESCO conference on the teaching of race and race relations, which met last week in Paris.

Dr. Johnson is now in Sweden.

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UNICEF (UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND)

UNICEF'S NEW GOALS

The United Nations Children's Fund, known as UNICEF, is an integral part of the U. N. with ninety-one countries and territories benefiting from its programs of nutrition, health services and disease control. Funds have increased from the "have" nations to support UNICEF from year to year—but not yet to the extent that budget goals have been realized.

Once more, as in previous years, the target budget for 1955-56 is a miniscule $20 millions; Maurice Pate, executive director of UNICEF, is in Europe now to ask foreign ministers to increase their Governments' contributions proportionately to the United States' contribution of 57.5 per cent. Expected revenue this year is still short—about $17.5 millions from all sources.

What is the modest budget accomplishing for the world's children?

This year alone some 32,000,000 youngsters in Asia, Latin America and Africa will benefit from the health and nutrition programs (UNICEF's emphasis has long since shifted from Europe to the more needy areas of the world). There is a twofold "permanent" program: to help countries set up maternal and child health centers, particularly in rural areas; to provide critically needed milk through these centers and through schools, and, moreover, to help build milk conservation plants to make the good work enduring. And there is a long-term program which, over the years, has earned UNICEF and the World Health Organization with which it cooperates unique places in the history of man's fight against disease.

UNICEF is a revered name in far-off places whose children live today because of its programs and dedicated workers. Maurice Pate should have no trouble at all in realizing that small, new, target budget this time. All that remains is for Governments to match their praise with action—in short, with the cash.

CHILDREN'S STORY

The initials of the U. N. Children's Fund—UNICEF—have become call letters for one of the most successful humanitarian programs the world has ever known. It is not unnatural that in the underdeveloped areas UNICEF is heard more often, in expressions of gratitude and wonder, than any other international agency, for literally millions of persons have benefited directly or indirectly from its impact on human life in the eight years of its existence.

A strong economic factor in UNICEF's work was inevitable, since underprivileged children don't live in a vacuum—they are born into families who form more than half the world's population, in lands where malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, venereal disease are daily killers. And UNICEF's mass campaigns to wipe out the diseases, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, mean today that many of these families are no longer an economic drag on their communities. The work is far from done; but the continuing war on endemic diseases is opening the way for other steps in public health, in crop improvements as adults benefiting from the conquest of scourges develop healthy labor sources, in the standard of living generally.

For the calendar year 1955, UNICEF has a target program of $20 million in order to continue and expand its projects; the United States has this year pledged to contribute 60 cents for every 40 cents contributed by other Governments. The matching formula has always placed UNICEF's work in jeopardy, for, if the fund is to carry on with full force, other nations as well as the United States must clearly put up their share with speed and generosity. UNICEF is under discussion now in the U. N.'s committee rooms. There are times when cash on the line is at least as useful as oratory. Let's not keep the world's children waiting.